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PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	9th Aug.
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	6th Sept.
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	27th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Merseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th July, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct. 190 .
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b MARIA VALERIE	C. Bellen	4235	17th Aug
a NIPPON	Klausberger	6500	25th Oct
a TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5095	25th Nov.

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued [illegible] Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	23rd Aug.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Aug., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 31st July, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti.	15th Aug., 1902.
Dco. BALDUINO	4,580	E. Denegri.	15th Sept., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti.	15th Oct., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 550	

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800 : 2nd Class, Rs. 600, Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th August, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAR,

Price Re. 1 Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY the 8th August, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, 5th August at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 7th August, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 6th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, EAST LONDON AND PORT ELIZABETH,

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 11th August.

FOR ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. "PALITANA" 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 23rd August.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 13th August,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1902.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Charbonnel	28th Aug. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Remes, to sail on or about 20th August, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

THE various catalogues of this Company are undergoing careful revision, and prices are being very much reduced. Attention is called to the Grocery and Provision list now ready and in circulation, the prices in which have been brought down to the lowest possible limit and compare very favourably with those charged by others. Pending completion of the entire catalogue, the management have decided to make a reduction of 10 per cent. on all prices quoted in the current issues, with the exception of Stores, already revised, Wines, Spirits, Beers and Medicines. In making this substantial reduction, Treacher and Co. assure their customers that no difference will be made in the quality of the goods, which will be carefully mantained at its traditional high standard.

EVERY WEAK MAN

SUFFERING from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet explaining how all Nervous and Organic Derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Sent in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. A. B. NORTON, 59 & 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENG. Over 30 years' continuous success.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
19, HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

REAL HAVANA (CUBA) CIGARS.

		Rs.	a.
Bouquet Elegante, in boxes of 25	Per box	11	0

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

		Rs.	a.
Bouquets, with rings, 25 in a box	Per box	8	0
Rothschilds Flor Fine, 50 in a box	"	10	0
Cubanas, in boxes of 50, with rings,	"	6	0
Queens la Flor d'Sevillana, 50 in a box (Small size, like cigarettes)	"	4	0
Vera, Flor Fina Reina Victoria, gold foil and rings, 25 in a box	"	6	8
Flor d'Alma Flor Fina Victoria, fina in Silver foil and rings, 25 in a box	"	4	0
La Perla, Bouquets, with rings, 50 in a box	"	8	0
Mi Reina, Flor Fina Invincibles, with rings, 50 in a box	"	6	0
Rothschild, 5 inches long, in boxes of 25, of 3 strengths		3	0
Regalia del Principe, in boxes of 100		7	8
Pour la Noblesse, in boxes of 25 with rings		4	0
Bouquets (La Sirene), 25 do.		4	0
Trabucos Finos 100		9	0

REAL MANILA CIGARS.

Primo de Rivera, in boxes of 25, with silver foil	6	8
Favoritas Antonio Lopez 25, with rings	5	8
Bouquets " 25, "	4	0
Non Plus Ultra " 50, "	8	0
Isabelas " 50, "	7	0

CAVITE BRAND.

Neuvo Habano Especial No. 1, in boxes of 100	6	0
" " " No. 2, " 100	5	0
" " " No. 3, " 100	4	8

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" BRAND ARE PACKED IN Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in. Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in. Rs. 29-0

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON,

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OUR UP-TO-DATE EDITION FOR 1902, NOW READY, POST FREE.

W. GEORGE, late of Holywell Street, Strand, W.C., will mail post free his up-to-date 1902 ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST of Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Belts, and every kind of Rubber Goods of the latest and most Improved principles.

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PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

THE "CROWN" PIANO.

ONE of the best known PIANOS in America to-day is the "CROWN." It is as well known in America as the great makers of the Continent that have been known for over a century across the water.

What has caused the popularity of the "CROWN," may be asked by those not familiar with the Piano. We will answer briefly that it is on account of its superb mechanism. Every little detail of the instrument is looked after by expert mechanics with the greatest care, from the sounding-board to its exterior design. The men who examine every part to that which goes to make up the whole of the numerous details of a first class Piano have had years of experience in Piano building and regulating. Those men not only know the demands of the hour, but are constantly making experiments and improvements whenever and wherever an opportunity presents itself. On account of this care and study the "CROWN" Piano is known as a marvellous instrument in construction and perfection of tone, quality, delicate action and artistic design. But this is not all. While the "CROWN" Piano in all its qualities mentioned, is as near perfection as skill can make it, it is capable of imitating the sound of nearly every orchestral instrument known. This instead of detracting from the sweet and pure tone of the Piano, improves it.

In connection with the other features is a practice clarier, a device which never allows the hammer to touch the strings during periods of practice, thus saving the Pianos from constant wear, and at the same time saving the performer the annoyance of that continuous monotone so distasteful to a sensitive ear.

ORCHESTRAL GRAND "CROWN" PIANO.

THE PIANO OF MANY TONES.

Mahogany finish on solid hardwood. Seven and one-third octaves, Overstrung Scale. Three unisons to each note except in heavy bass section. Genuine ivory and ebony keys. Full iron frame. Genuine hand carved ornamentations. Music rack full length of top frame. Solid brass continuous hinges on lid and fall-board, highly nickel plated. Nickel plated pedals, hammer rail and action brackets. Four pedals, Patent mouse-proof device and all the latest patented improvements.

CASH RS. 950.

On the Hire System } For 12 months Rs. 88-12 per month,
" 21 " " 47-8 "

EXTRAS.

Packing Case	Rs. 25	Revolving Piano Stool	Rs. 18
Woollen Cover	" 15	Set of insulators	" 6

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FEVERS ! MALARIA !! PLAGUE !!!

DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT).

TRADE MARK.

A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR MALARIA AND INFLUENZA, INTERMITTANT, JUNGLE and BILIOUS FEVERS.

Fevers of all types and at all stages, and a mild attack of Plague.

It is without its equal in persistent and protracted Agues, and a short trial proves its efficacy.

Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC promises all important advantages over other fabrique, that it may be administered when the Fever is on or off and it does not produce any unpleasant symptoms which frequently follow the use of other Fever Remedies.

AS A PREVENTIVE

People residing in such places where there is an epidemic of Plague or in low damp places or frequenting the malarious districts are strongly advised to keep a bottle of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC with them and take a small dose of it every day before going out on duty.

It is quite harmless and can be given to a child with safety.

This remedy has been tried over 25 years with success.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

PROPRIETORS :

M. T. MADON & CO., CHEMISTS,

24, 26, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

Can be had at Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.

Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

POST FREE.

LOST MANHOOD.

If you wish for Manly Vigor, send for the best and most valuable work on ATROPHY and VARICOCELE by M. D. Ch. M.: with special chapters on the explanation of Vital Secrets, and the certain CURE OF Prostration, DEBILITY and DECAY. This work is the purest guide in ESSENTIAL MATTERS. A few of the ailments which the work treats of are—Nervous Debility in all its forms, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhoea, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Youthful Imprudence, Lost Manhood, Premature Decay, Despondency, Impotence, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Loss of Energy, Varicocele, Pains in the Loins, Dimness of Sight, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Blotches on the Skin and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Frightful Dreams, Melancholy Noises in the Ears, Fœted Breath, Low Spirits, Timidity, Liver Complaints, Bladder and Kidney Complaints, and every form of disease which affects the Urinary Organs. Write for a copy to-day, and I will send one FREE OF CHARGE. Address :—"SURGEON," 7 Bristol Gardens, Brighton, Sussex, England. Name this paper.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September, 1902, at 6 P.M.

A. M. FINLAY,
Secretary.

Bombay, 1st August, 1902.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

WANTED for the Paint Shop of the Carriage and Wagon Department, East Indian Railway, Howrah, as assistant to the Foreman, a qualified European Railway Carriage Painter not less than 30 years of age, who has served a full term of apprenticeship in the paint Shop of a British or Colonial Railway Carriage Works and subsequently supervised Carriage painting in India, salary Rs. 240 rising in biennial increments of Rs. 20 to Rs. 300.

Applications by letter only with copies of certificates, which will not be returned, addressed to the Superintendent of the Carriage and Wagon Department, East Indian Railway, Lilloosh, will be received up to the 15th August, 1902.

W. A. DRING,
Acting Agent.

31st July, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 424 of 1895.

NUSSERWANJEE NOWROJEE GHEEWALLA..........Plaintiff

versus

ZIBOON NISSA KHANOOM..........Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 7th day of April, 1902, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the third day of September, 1902, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and the Defendant respectively to and in

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate on the Bellasis Road in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Two hundred and twenty-seven square yards or thereabouts, and Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay, under Old No. 4 New No. 16014, Old Survey No. A-4570, A-4570², New Survey No. 6438, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the Bellasis Road, on or towards the South by the property hereinafter fourthly described, on or towards the East by a Public Passage, and on or towards the West by the Foras Road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate on the Bellasis Road in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District and Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-five square yards or thereabouts, and, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Old No. 4, New No. 16014, Old Survey No. A-4570, A-4570², New Survey No. 6438, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North, South and West by the property fourthly hereinafter described, and on or towards the East by a Mahomedan Mosque.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate in 14 Kamatipoora Street, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Five hundred and thirty square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay, under Old No. 78, New No. 16038, New Survey No. 1-6438, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinafter fourthly described, on or towards South by the 14 Kamatipura Street, on or towards the East by the property of Furdoonji Edalji Bharoocha, and on or towards the West by the Foras Road.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Land or ground of the Quit and ground rent tenure situate on the Bellasis Road in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand two hundred and seventy-four square yards and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, of which one piece or portion admeasuring six hundred and sixty-three square yards and three-ninths of a square yard, is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay, under Old Nos. 3162, 3163, 3165 and 3172, New No. 10035, Old Survey No. 4570 to 4572 4586, New Survey No. 2-6438, another piece admeasuring three hundred and ninety square yards, is assessed by the same Collector under Old No. 3159, 3160, New No. 10033, Old Survey No. 4561, 4562, New Survey No. 4-6438, and a third piece or portion admeasuring two hundred square yards, is assessed by the same Collector under old Nos. 4980 4981, new No. 11191, New Survey Nos 4636, 4737, New Survey No. 2-6438, and the fourth of which said piece or portion of land admeasuring Twenty Square yards and eight-ninths of a square yard, as assessed under Old No. 4762, New No. 11133, Old Survey No. 4291, New Survey No. 2-6438 and all which said land is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the South by the property hereinbefore thirdly described, or towards the East by a passage and the property hereinbefore secondly described, and on or towards the West by the Foras Road, together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-house and premises built and standing on the said several pieces or parcels, which are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 712, 713 to 715, 2236, 2220, 2221, 2222 and 2223, and Street Nos. 63, 184, 183, 188; 1, 2, 3.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs PAYNE, GILBERT, SAYANI and MOOS, Attorneys of the Plaintiff above-named, at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 23rd day of July, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 499 of 1898.

KHANDERAO HARISCHANDRA MOORANJAN, Sole Executor of the last Will and Testament of HARISCHANDRA VASUDEO MOORANJAN, deceased..........Plaintiff

vs.

JAVERBAI, Widow of KARRIMJEE, IBRAHIM KARRIMJEE, the Son, FATMABAI, AMTUBAI, MARIAMBAI, DAYAMBAI, MANECKBAI, and SAKEENABAI, the daughters all being the heirs and legal representatives of KARIMJEE MOOSAJEE, deceased..........Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 1st day of March 1900, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, 1902, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendants in the following properties, viz:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate, lying and being at Ripon Road in the City of Bombay, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixteen square yards or thereabouts, equivalent to six kathis and half of another kathi and one square yard and half of another square yard and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Old No. 251, New No. 14,633, Old Survey No. 289, and New Survey No. 1-3553, and bounded as follows:—That is to-say on or towards the North by the Fazendari vacant land or ground, on or towards the East by the land or ground leased to Devidin Madorilal and another, on or towards the West by the aforesaid Ripon Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Parsee Sorabjee and which the said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the use and possession of the heirs of the said sub or under lessor and their tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate, lying and being at Ripon Road, in the City of Bombay, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifteen square yards or thereabouts, equivalent to six kathis and half of another kathi and half square yard, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under old No. 249 and New Survey No. 3553, and it is bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the public passage left by Fazendar, on or towards the East by the Fazendari vacant land or ground, on or towards the West by the Ripon Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Kassamjee Moosajee, and which the said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the use and possession of the heirs of the said sub or under lessor. For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MIRZA and MIRZA, attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 39 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 17th day of July, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, REQUEST that THOSE GUESTS who have RECEIVED INVITATIONS from Government to the BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CAMP, at DELHI, WILL KINDLY COMMUNICATE WITH US, REGARDING THEIR REQUIREMENTS, as we have undertaken the Management of the Camp.

Very early intimation should be given.

McCAUSLAND & CO.

1, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

DEBENTURE LOANS.

12 LAKHS BEARING INTEREST AT 4 PER CENT.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India, the Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, is prepared to receive up to 12 Noon, Bombay Time, of MONDAY, the 11th August, 1902, SEPARATE sealed Tenders for the following two LOANS bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum:—

1. Rs. 4 lakhs being the 3rd instalment of the Loan of 24½ lakhs for Sewerage and Water Works repayable on 1st June, 1942.
2. Rs. 8 lakhs being the balance of the 2nd instalment of the Plague Loan of Rs. 20 lakhs, repayable on 1st May, 1920.

Total...Rs. 12 lakhs.

Further particulars as to the Form of Tender, amount of deposit, date of payment of accepted Tender, amounts, etc. can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

It is not the intention of this Municipality to raise any further Loans this year.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 19th July, 1902.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 23rd August, at 9-30 P.M.

C. BOILEAU,
Hony. Secretary.

22nd July, 1902.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have THIS DATE (26th inst.) REMOVED into our NEW PREMISES in BALLARD ROAD.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE NEW KAISER-I-HIND SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, has REMOVED their OFFICE to No. 75, MEADOW STREET, on 29th July, 1902.

VUSSONJEE MUNJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

THE BOMBAY BURMA TRADING CORPORATION LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 12 per cent. namely

Rs. 180 per whole Share.
Rs. 45 per quarter Share.

has been declared and made payable on and after 4th August, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on 28th July.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 28th July to 11th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 10th July, 1902.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE LOAN of Rs. 2,44,700, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and having a currency of 50 years, will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras. Full Particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 209 and 210 of the Supplement to the "Fort St. George Gazette," dated 22nd July, 1902.

Tenders should be sent into this Office, with deposit, addressed to the President, by NOON, on the 15th of August, 1902. No tender below 94 will be considered.

The allotment should be fully paid up, on or before the 15th of September, 1902.

(Sd.) MD. S. HUSAIN,
Revenue Officer.

Revenue Department, Municipal Office, Madras, 23rd July, 190..

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are INVITED and will be received up to THURSDAY, the 28th AUGUST, 1902 FOR THE SUPPLY OF MINERAL OIL for Lubricating purposes, required during the year commencing from 1st January, 1903.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the Contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required, can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "TENDERS FOR MINERAL OIL".

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The tenders will be opened in the Office of the Agent of the S. M. Railway Company at Dharwar on Friday, the 29th August, 1902, at noon.

A. R. ANDERSON,
Acting Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 25th July, 1902.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICES:—64, Princes Street, Edinburgh

ESTABLISHED 1809.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £ 2,750,000 of which £687,500 paid up.

ACCUMULATED LIFE FUNDS £ 12,000,000.

ENDOWMENT AND WHOLE TERM POLICIES ISSUED AT MODERATE RATES.

QUINQUENNIAL DIVISION of PROFITS.

AT the LAST DIVISION of PROFITS a BONUS of £ 1-8-0 per cent. was declared. The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December, 1905.

For Prospectuses and necessary forms please apply to

MESSRS. KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED..........Rs. 11,51,60,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,94,80,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	222 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

THE "CROWN" PUZZLE given free. It is hard to work the puzzle but it is harder to find Organs equal to the "CROWN" Best for Church. Best for Homes. The Puzzle will be found an interesting and amusing problem.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—REDUCED PRICE SALE NOW ON. Wonderful Bargains in Gent's Boots and Shoes. Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes at specially Reduced Rates. Must be sold to make room for New Stock.—SUTOR & Co., Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

JUST LANDED.—A very fine Selection of best AMERICAN PLATED WARE by Reed and Barton, consisting of Ice Pitchers, Tea and Coffee Sets, Centre Pieces, Vases, etc—M. BRESLAUER & Co, 9 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

IT seems strange, but after all it is a matter of fact. Importers of other Makers Sewing Machines use SINGER'S for their own requirements. This speaks for itself, and is the best certificate.

IXL DURRIES in fast colors with and without borders. New Patterns now ready. Free on application to WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

SINGLE and PAIR HARNESS at SALE PRICES.—Brown Leather Horse or Pony Harness, with Brass Mounts, Rs. 60. Sale Price Rs. 50. Brown Leather Pair Horse or Pony Harness, with Brass Mounts, Rs. 70 and 125. Sale Price Rs. 65 and 100. During our Clearance Sale only.—SUTOR & Co. Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt, and Rs. 21 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery in Bombay.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son Alvares & Co, and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE, MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

CORONATION PORTRAITS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographers of Bombay, have resumed taking CORONATION PORTRAITS at the special Reduced Prices i.e. 3 Copies, Cabinet Size Portraits, for Rs. 10, during this month.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolker Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE Rs 1. Postage Annas 1. To be had at this Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURES POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestreans, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny One shilling. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phoenix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 16 per year including Postage.

WANTED all to know that cure in most [illegible] Thousands [illegible]. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. [illegible] Bottle Rs. 2. [illegible] remedy for all [illegible] Rs. 2. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists gratis. Apply to P. C. MUKHERJI, MANAGER, V. C. Works Baranagar, Bengal.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and colured piece-goods, and the following:—

Household furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, book and hat stands, child's go-cart, Singer's hand sewing machine with cover, musical box, brass double bedstead, begettle table, etc.

1 semi-grand piano by Soundy and Co.

On account of the concerned—

1 cotton and wool opener.

1 flywheel.

AT 2 P. M.

Few ladies' and gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 second hand light victoria.
1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 English side saddle complete with safety stirrups and double bridle.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF SHOP FURNITURE, GAS AND OTHER FITTINGS AND GOODWILL OF THE VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, AT CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 5th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction the whole of the furniture, consisting of Marble-topped tables, bent-wood chairs, glass show cases, cupboards, large size safe marble-topped counter fittings, glassware, crockery, platedware, gas fittings, perfumery, fancy chocolates copper ice cream moulds, large size English ice box, large size stove, etc., of the Vienna Confectionery, also recipe of the different varieties of ice creams.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DHARAMSI STREET, NEAR BHENDY BAZAR.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the administrators of the estates of the deceased mortgagees, Ananda, Sawa, Sooja Naths, Oomed Harjee and Nagjee Walla, who were trading under the name of Ananda Sawa & Co. and on account and at the risk of the surviving mortgagors, Hakimjee Allibhoy and Sullemanjee Husanjee, and also on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagors, Tyabjee Allybhoy, Ahmedjee Allybhoy and Hussonjee Allybhoy, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 12th day of April, 1888, all that the right, title and interest of the said mortgagors in the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Government land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay on the western side of Dharamsi Street, near Bhendy Bazaar, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C Ward Nos. 6939 and 6940, and Street Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 1, containing by admeasurement 569 and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2656, 2658, new No. 9625, old Survey Nos. 1448, 1449, and new Survey No. 1485, and which said land, hereditaments and premises are standing in the name of Allibhoy Lookmanjee, both in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue and Municipality, and bounded on the east by the Dharamsi Street aforesaid, on the west and south by the sweeper's passage, and on the north by the public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF YARN.

On FRIDAY next, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Tardeo by order and in the mills of The Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Abdul Karim Abdulhoosein

A lot of mixed yarn:

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 4th August, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 29, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BICYCLES, ACCESSORIES, CYCLE REPAIRING LATHES, &C.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Byculla, next to Fitzgerald Hotel, the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Jehangir and Co., Cycle Dealers, closing their business, consisting of ladies' and gentlemen's bicycles, bicycle accessories, lamps, bells, pumps, stands, cycle repairing instruments, lathes, glass door cupboards, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of houses Nos. 37, 47, 1, 4, 49, 55, Bellasis Road.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF BILLIARD TABLE, FURNITURE, CRICKET KIT, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the "Century Building," 3rd Floor, opposite Messrs. John Roberts, and Co. Hornby Row, one mahogany full-size slate billiard table by John Roberts and Co., in very good order with balls, cues, marking board complete, billiard benches, one English safe on stand, office tables, clocks, copying press, glass door bookcase, books, game boxes, cricket bats, leg-guards, gloves, nets, &c., &c.

The above is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th August, 1902.

A. READYMONEY & COMPANY,
BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAW BOOKS, JEWELLERY, OFFICE FURNITURE, &c.,

ON THURSDAY, the 7 inst. at 2 P. M., Messrs. A. Readymoney & Co., are instructed to sell by public Auction in their rooms, in Green Street, Fort, by order of the Executors of the late Shamrao M. Rele, deceased, Vakil High Court, the following:—

One lot law books, reports and bowls, glass-door book cases revolving book cases, pankhas, office furniture, &c.,

One lot of jewellery.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 2 days before the sale.

A. READYMONEY & Co,

Bombay, 4th August, 1902.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed..........Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund .... „ 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital .... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years..........5½	
„ 1 Year..........5	„
„ 6 Months..........4½	„
„ 3 Months..........4	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 10th July 1902.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

THE CHEAPEST PEG WHISKY. O T B

Rs. 27 per Dozen.

Only one Trial will satisfy.

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle
DENISON & Co., BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum,
2 years at 5½

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1902.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..........£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..........£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..........£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

2, Esplanade Road Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..........$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund..........$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund..........$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,
BANGKOK,
BATAVIA,
BOMBAY,
CALCUTTA
COLOMBO,
FOOCHOW,
HAMBURG,
HANKOW,
HIOGO,
ILOILO,
LYONS,
MANILA,
NAGASAKI,
NEW YORK,
PEKING,
PENANG,
RANGOON,
SAIGON,
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE,
SOURABAYA,
TIENTSIN,
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

1, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Fourth, and onward Two Annas, Minimum Charge Rs. 1-8.

WANTED

CAPABLE DRAFTSMEN.—Pay from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 according to qualification. Applications with testimonials should be submitted before 10th August to

THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,
Special Duty, Poona.

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE.

ESTIMATES and designs can now be furnished for Motor Cars driven by Steam, Oil or Electricity; also Steam Wagons and all accessories. Apply

TURNER, HOARE & Co.,
8, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay.

THE ONLY

MOTOR CAR

FOR INDIA

IS THE

LOCOMOBILE STEAM CAR

WITH A

KEROSENE OIL BURNER

No Vibration

No Noise

Climbs any Hill

USES ANY QUALITY OF KEROSENE OIL.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM

THE MOTOR TRANSPORT & SUPPLY CO.

Messrs. SHAW WALLACE & Co.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

FIRE APPLIANCES.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS have arranged to keep a large stock at Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. The following are ready for immediate delivery: Steam Fire Engines, Manual Fire Pumps, Hose, Hydrants, Standpipes, Couplings, &c., &c.

TURNER, HOARE & Co., Bombay.
Sole Agents for Merryweather & Sons, Ld.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRAND COMPETITION OF PRIZES.

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only UP TO THE 13TH SEPTEMBER 1902.

AND

THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1902.

ON THE

"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

— OF A —

SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,

— OR A —

GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED, RS. 8.

WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.

These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY

— OR AN —

ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,

— OR A —

Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.

— OR A —

DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.

			Rs.
1	Prize	...	1,000
1	Do.	—	500
1	Do.	...	250
2	Prizes	Rs. 125 each	250
2	Do.	„ 100 „	200
2	Do.	„ 75 „	150
4	Do.	„ 50 „	200
10	Do.	„ 25 „	250
100	Do.	„ 10 „	1,000
200	Do.	„ 5 „	1,000
200	Do.	„ 1 „	200
523	Prizes	Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system only.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
8, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

GUARANTEED

CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.

Superior to any imported in India.

CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

COUPE & CO'S STEEL WHEELS.

With Cast Iron or Gunmetal Hubs.

AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINES.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

LOWEST WHOLESALE RATES.

For Regular Customers,

Apply,

MESSRS. GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.,
67, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, August 1.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£95 1-8	= unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£100 1-2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£108 1-2	= — 1-2
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£64 15-16	= unchanged
Bar Silver in London	24 7-16	= unchanged
Do. 2 months hence	24 5-16	= unchanged
Do. New York	53 1-8	= — 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25'16	= unchanged
Berlin Cheques on London	20'48 1-2	= do.
Exchange on New York	4'87 7-8	= do.
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		= do.
" Short London Bills 2 5-8	"	= do.
" Indian Bank Bills 2 7-8	"	= do.
3 months Fine Trade Bills 2 7-8	"	= do.
6 Do. Do. 3 3-8	"	= do.
Interest, day to day loans 2 3-8	"	= —3-8
Do. 7 day market loans 2 3-8	"	= —1-8

Metals &c. unchanged.

German granulated sugar, first marks 7 1-2 Aug.-Sept. Tone quiet.

Rapeseed, Brown, 35 3-4 Aug.-Sept. Sellers. Tone steady.

Shipping arrivals "Moorate." "Slingsly."

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 6,000. Spot 4 24-32 — 2-32. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4'21	4'21	4'15	4'10
—3	—2	—1	—1
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
4'10	4'10	4'10	4'10
—2	—1	—1	—1

Liverpool Holiday until Tuesday.

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	5,000 Bales.
" Last year	2,900
Exports to Great Britain	nil.
" Continent	6,000
"Mid-Uplands	8 15-16
Futures, month of Dec.	7'61 plus 4
Do. do. March	7'61
Coffee	5 7-8 plus 3-5

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 9-16 — 1-16
Futures month of Sept.	7'76
Do. Dec.	7'46

Closing tone steady.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£1,40,000
Gold do.	£40,000
Silver to Calcutta	£30,000
Weeks Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	19,000
" Exports to Great Britain	3,000
" " to Continent	26,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	210,000
" " at Interior Ports	60,000

	Bales.
Total week's sales	28,000
" Sold on spec.	Nil
" Sold for exportation	3,000
" Amount forwarded to consumers	52,000
" Actual exports	20,000
" Week's imports	15,000
" Stock	5,75,000
Surats week's sales	100
" Amount forwarded to consumers	200
" Week's Imports	1,000
" Stock	6,000
Afloat American	10,000
" Indian	7,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 1st August 1902 :—

Cotton	824	bales.
Wheat	253	cwts.
Linseed	351	"
Rapeseed	755	"
Gingellyseed	139	"
Poppyseed	307	"
Groundnuts	Nil	
Castorseed	1,319	"
Rice	8 313	"
Myrabollams	276	"
Cottonseed	2,811	"

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, August 2.

Exchange—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	1s 3 29-32d
Bank Demand	1s 3 15-16d
Cridit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s 4 1-8d
Do 6 do do	1s 4 7-32d
French Francs 3 do do	169 1-4
Marks 3 do do	137 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	129
Shanghai 30 " "	171 1-2
Japan 30 " "	151

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent.—Tone quiet.

Cash	97-10
1st Settlement	97-7

Money Market—Tone very easy.

Bank Rate—

Bank of England since 6th February		3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 17th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 10th July	3	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 30th June	4	do.

Seeds.—

Linseed.—Tone steady.

Ready / Forward	9 12

Rapeseed.—Tone dull.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready / Do. Forward	6 3
Yellow Cawnpore Ready / do. Forward	6 11
Yellow Guzerat, Ready / do. Forward	7 4

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready / Forward	8 8

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready / Forward	26 12 to 27.

Cotton.—The market remains quiet but steady and unchanged with little enquiry. Liverpool is closed until Tuesday next for the Bank holiday on 4th instant in England.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 25-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 15-16
Bar Silver	24 7-16

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th July 1902, as compared with the statement of 22nd July 1902 :—

Liabilities.	July 22. Rs.	A.	P.	July 29. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,14,00,000	0	0	1,14,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,86,91,619	14	10	2,00,11,157	14	7
Other Deposits, &c.	8,23,30,542	11	4	8,37,07,918	2	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,51,468	5	6	3,30,062	11	4
Sundries	13,74,740	6	9	13,62,589	11	1
Rs.	13,41,48,369	6	5	13,68,11,768	7	9

Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,82,48,709	0	0	1,63,08,771	0	0
Other authorised Investment	66,68,860	0	0	66,54,060	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,82,17,703	10	1	2,86,33,013	12	7
Accounts of Credit on do.	1,49,20,870	15	11	1,46,50,161	1	10
Bills discounted, &c.	1,90,99,217	3	3	1,87,85,847	5	4
Balances with other Banks.	12,44,590	5	8	12,00,902	6	5
Bullion	......			......		
Dead Stock	16,03,887	8	10	16,01,008	12	7
Stamps	13,527	4	8	1,932	6	7
Sundries	9,31,169	12	7	9,01,042	11	1
Cash, &c., at Head Office	2,55,19,150	15	6	2,53,57,617	14	5
Do. at Branches	1,96,28,882	9	11	2,27,12,811	0	11
Rs.	13,41,48,369	6	5	13,68,11,768	7	9

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Govt. Balance at Head Office	19,21,832	Decrease.
Do. at Branches	32,41,410	Increase.
Other Deposits	13,77,376	Do.
Post Bills	21,404	Decrease.

ASSETS.

	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	45,862	Increase.
Loans	4,15,310	Do.
Accounts of Credit	2,70,709	Decrease.
Mercantile Bills	3,13,370	Do.
Cash at Head Office	1,61,533	Do.
Do. at Branches	30,73,929	Increase.

Dr. George Watt, who has been touring round India during the last six months in the interests of the Art Exhibition at Delhi, is now on a short visit to Simla, where he has had an interview with the Viceroy. He will resume his travels this week, and there remains to be visited only the north-western part of India, that is, the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, Baluchistan, Kashmir, and also a portion of Central India. Dr. Watt, starting from Burma, worked his way to Simla so thoroughly that, except Nepal, no tract, British or Native, has been passed by. If time permits, Nepal also will be visited, but Dr. Watt has still two or three months' more touring to get through and the time is getting short.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Death and Memoriam Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, Cash strictly in advance.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

McINTIRE—July 12, at Lindon Road, Bedford, the wife of A L McIntire, Indian Forest Service, of a son.

PIRRIE—July 13, at Cheltenham, the wife of Capt F W Firrie, Indian Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

KEIR—QUINTON—July 8, at Wokingham Parish Church the Rev A Keir, rector of Alverstoke, to Anna Henrietta Drummond, daughter of the late J W Quinton, C S I.

WILSON—FIRTH—July 8, at St Paul's Church, Bedford, by the Rev Lambert Woodward, vicar, Francis, second son of the late James Wilson, of Scawby, Lincolnshire, to Charlotte Elizabeth, third surviving daughter of the late Major-General Henry Hilhouse Firth, Madras Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

LORD—July 8, at Ambersgate, Chelston, Torquay, R G Lord, M D, Deputy-Surgeon-General Indian Medical Service (retired), aged 81.

LUMSDEN—July 13, at Abernethy House, Great Western Road, Aberdeen, John James Foote Lumsden B C S, late Senior Member Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, aged 65.

SCOTT-ADAMS—July 7, at Granby, Brittany Road, St Leonards-on-Sea, Maude A J, widow of Capt W R Scott-Adams, late of the Indian Army.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LLOYD—July 30, at Bangalore, the wife of E S Lloyd, I C S, of a son.

PARKER—July 19, at Kasauli, the wife of A H Parker I C S, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BOALTH—SMITH—July 23, at St John's Church, Vizagapatam, by the Rev B M Morton, Albert Samuel Boalth Government Telegraphs, Bombay, to Mabel Helena, second daughter of R P Smith, Government Telegraphs, Vizagapatam.

KEMP'S
EXTRACT OF CHICKEN

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and bones carefully freed from fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per Jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5 h. 37 m. Sun sets, 6h. 35 m. High water, 11-47 m., 11-51 a. Low water, 4-55 m., 5-48 a.

FOOTBALL.

Oxford L. I. vs. B. V. A.

A CASE UNDER THE INDIAN STAMP ACT.

THE UMRETH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Mr. G. B. Pradhan, second-class magistrate, Anand, convicted Jethalal Girdhar, secretary and manager of the Umreth Mutual Insurance Society of issuing policy certificates in three instances, not duly stamped under the Indian Stamp Act 2 of 1899, and fined him Rs. 20 for each of the three offences, in all Rs. 60. An appeal from the above decision was disposed of at the High Court on Thursday by the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty. The Hon. Mr. Gokaldas Parekh appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

On appeal Mr. B. E. Modi, first-class subdivisional magistrate, Kaira, upheld the conviction, but reduced the fine from Rs. 60 to 15 for all the three offences.

It was urged on behalf of the accused that the question of the liability of the certificate in the form in which the disputed certificates had been given, was referred by him to the Collector of Bombay, and that officer had certified, under section 32 of the Stamp Act, that the instrument was not chargeable with stamp duty. The lower courts, it was argued, ought to have held the certificate conclusive on the question of the accused's liability. The lower courts erred in holding that the Collector of Bombay had no authority to give a certificate under section 32 on this matter; and that the disputed instruments were liable to stamp duty as policies of insurance. The sanction to institute the proceedings was invalid, inasmuch as the necessary procedure had not been followed; and such sanction, under the circumstances of the case, was excessive.

Mr. Justice Crowe, in giving the Court's decision said :—The applicant, who is the secretary and manager of a Society termed the Umreth Mutual Life Insurance Society, was convicted by the second-class magistrate, Mr. Pradhan, under section 66 of Act 2 of 1899, of the offence of executing three certificates, as they are called, of membership of the said Society to three individuals on 19th November 1897, 31st December 1897, and 19th March 1898, without duly stamping them, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20 for each such offence. On appeal, the conviction was confirmed by the first-class magistrate and the fine reduced to Rs 15. In this application before us, it has been contended by the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas that the conviction and sentence are illegal, on the ground that the instruments in question were not chargeable with stamp duty, and that the accused had referred the question to the Collector of Bombay who had certified that, in his opinion the documents were not liable to stamp duty. We think there can be no doubt, for the reasons recorded in the decisions in re the Himat Provident Society, Limited I. L. R., 25 Bom., 370, and in the matter of Act 1 of 1879, and in the matter of the reference from the Board of Revenue under section 46 of the Indian Stamp Act, I. L. R., 19 Cal. 496, that the certificates do fall within the category of policies of life assurance, and are liable as such to pay a stamp duty. Looking at the circumstances, however, that it is not shown that accused wilfully endeavoured to evade payment of the duty, and that he appears to have made a "bona fide" attempt to ascertain what the liabilities of the company were in respect of these certificates were, and looking to the fact that under the amended Stamp Law, such offences are declared to be punishable only, a merely nominal penalty will be sufficient in this case; and we confirm the conviction, but alter the fine to one of one rupee in each case.

THE LATE SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.

Sister Nivedita of Ramakrishna has addressed the following letter to the Press :—It is with the deepest pain that I hear of allusions to myself as having become,—by the death of my great Master, the Swami Vivekananda,—leader of the Order of Ramakrishna. May I ask you, therefore, to be good enough to give the widest currency at your disposal to the following statements ?

(1) The Order of Ramakrishna has its headquarters at Bellur Math, Howrah, and is under the absolute leadership and authority of the Swami Brahmananda and the Swami Sardananda—two of the most saintly men it could be anyone's privilege to meet.

2. The Order has received, from its two great founders and "gurus," a definite deposit of religious thought and realisation, which it will be its task henceforth to preserve and develop.

3. My own position towards this religious treasure is that of the humblest learner; merely a "Bramcharini," or novice, not a "Sannyassin" or fully-professed religious; without any pretensions to Sanskrit learning; and set free by the great kindness of my superiors to pursue my social, literary, and educational work and studies entirely outside their supervision and direction. Indeed, since the death of my "guru" I am not likely to be much in contact with any of my fellow disciples who are not women.

4. To my own mind, no mistake could be more deplorable than that which assumes that the Hindu people require European leaders for their religious life. The very contrary is the case.

I trust that this letter may reach the eyes of many correspondents who will take it as a personal acknowledgment and reply.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If you hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. PARSI GYMKHANA.

Excellent cricket was witnessed on the Bombay Gymkhana ground, on Saturday afternoon, when the above teams met for the first time this season. It is doubtful whether the Gymkhana have ever placed a stronger eleven in the field. A feature of the match was the return to cricket of Lieut. Lumsden, whose health has only permitted him to play once before this season, and the inclusion in the Gymkhana eleven of Capt. Davy, who comes to Bombay with an enviable reputation as a batsman. The Parsi team included several candidates for Presidency honours, and the only fear in connection with the match was that both teams would prove too strong to allow of a definite decision being arrived at. The doubt indeed proved to be well founded and the result certainly suggests the desirability, whenever at all possible, of commencing matches a little earlier. The wicket was in better condition than has been the case this season in previous matches, and the teams were favoured with excellent weather. The circumstances under which the match was played, were indeed almost ideal.

Mr. Milne was again lucky enough to win the spin of the coin and he wisely decided to take first innings. Messrs. Harrington and Milne were the first to take the bat for the Gymkhana, Lala and Vatcha going on with the ball for the Parsis. A disastrous commencement was again the fate of the Gymkhana. Harrington played cautiously a few balls from Vatcha, but Milne who attempted to hit Lala was caught at the wicket, and retired before the Gymkhana had scored a run. Mr. Cheetham then joined Harrington, and though the former found Lala, who was bowling a splendid length and getting a good deal of work on the ball, rather difficult, he soon established himself firmly at the wicket. At thirty a change of bowling was tried, H. D. Kanga going on at Watcha's end. Mr. Harrington who for some time has experienced trouble with his right leg, fell lame when running for a hit off Kanga, and he was quite incapacitated. Milne went out to run for him, but he could hardly stand at the wicket and his leg giving way he turned the ball up to Vakil at mid-on. This was a great misfortune, as he was just getting nicely set. He had batted a long time for his nine it is true, but he was just getting used to the bowling, and but for his accident would no doubt have put up a respectable score. Capt. Carnegy joined Cheetham and by patient and faultless cricket these two batsmen steadily raised the score. Lala bowled well, though Cheetham, who never once lifted the ball, got in some pretty cuts from him, placing the ball beautifully. Capt. Carnegy also made a number of excellent drives, and it was not until the score reached 99 that this partnership came to an end, Cheetham being dismissed by an extremely clever catch at extra cover point off a rising ball from Kanga. The partnership had produced seventy runs. Runs came slowly up to 80, although after that Captain Carnegy got in one or two telling hits. Mr. Cheetham's 52 did not contain many boundaries. As has been mentioned, his hits were all along the ground, and he got most of his runs by judicious strokes through the slips. He played a careful and patient but at the same time pleasing game, and he had hard luck in being caught off what was after all not such a bad stroke. Lieut. Lumsden was the next come, and he made a few stylish hits, and looked as though he were going to do well, when on turning to get a ball to square leg the leather glanced off his pads and took the bails. Captain Carnegy batted with Captain Davy for a short time. The partnership did not last long although for a few minutes both batsmen hit out to some purpose. Captain Carnegy was at length beaten by a shooting delivery from H. D. Kanga and retired with the very creditable score of 34 to his credit. Captain Davy and Mr Aston were next together. The former showed a disposition to hit out, but was several times beaten by the Parsi fast bowler, who had so successfully disposed of Mr. Cheetham and Captain Carnegy. When the score had reached 128 it was decided to declare the innings, only an hour remaining in which to bring the match to a definite issue. A feature of the innings, was the capital fielding of the Parsis. Very few mistake were made, and but for the way the fieldsmen worked, the Gymkhana score would have been much greater.

With just an hour to play, the Parsis sent to the wickets Belgaumwalla and Vakil, Lumsden and Rumboll taking the ball for the Gymkhana. Lumsden's first ball was a beauty and Belgaumwalla, of whom great things were expected, retired to the pavilion hardly knowing how the bails had been lifted. D. E. Modi who came in next began to hit the ball about, but Rumboll very soon had the satisfaction of taking Vakil's wicket and another Parsi batsman retired, the score board denoting a total of 20 runs. After this unpromising commencement the batsmen settled down to work a little better. D. E. Modi began to hit out to some purpose, and Rumboll was taken off in favour of Ward, Lumsden, who was bowling a capital length and with whom the batsmen could do little, being kept on at the other end. Ward met with no success, although his bowling was not bad; and after R. E. Modi had got him to the boundary for four, Milne went on his place. In the next over Modi skied a ball to Aston at mid off, and the next delivery from the same bowler saw the most renowned of the Parsi bats caught in the long range by a substitute, who was fielding in place of Harrington. In the next over Milne was hit rather severely, and D. E. Modi, who was now wound up, with a terrific drive sent the ball right into the tennis courts. The hit was a remarkably clean one and produced a storm of applause. As a protest against this treatment Lumsden completely altered his tactics. He changed his place completely and in defiance to the big hitter closed in his field and packed the slips. However, only a few moments remained, and after Major Walton, who had gone on in place of Milne had sent down a few balls the bell announced that the time for the drawing of stumps had arrived. Lumsden's bowling was capital. At one time his analysis must have read three wickets for ten runs. He was hit several times by Modi, and it was remarkable that off him Modi should have accomplished his biggest swipe, but never the less, he proved that he is a decided acquisition to the Gymkhana team. The match was left in an open condition, though with a score of 74 for four wickets against 128 for five, the Gymkhana may be said to have had the best of matters. The following were the scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr. Milne, c D. D. Kanga, b Lala	0
Mr. Harrington, c Vakil, b Lala	9
Mr. Cheetham, C Vakil, b H. D. Kanga	52
Capt. Carnegy, b H. D. Kanga	34
Lieut. Lumsden, b D. D. Kanga	6
Captain Davy, not out	14
Mr. Aston, not out	2
Major Walton / Mr. Rumboll / Mr. Ward / Captain Tompkins	did not bat.
Extras	11
* Total (5 wkts.)	128

PARSI GYMKHANA.

Mr H H Belgaumwalla, b Lumsden	0
P Vakil, b Rumboll	1
D E Modi, not out	41
R E Modi, c Aston, b Lumsden	13
H D Kanga, c Substitute, b Lumsden	0
K P Lala, not out	8
Extras	11
Total (4 wkts.)	74

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Mr Lala	21	38	3	2
Vatcha	9	15	4	0
H D Kanga	10	19	6	2
Pocha	5	7	1	0
Belgaumwalla	6	22	1	1
D D Kanga	6	16	0	0

PARSI GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Lieut Lumsden	10	24	6	3
Mr Rumboll	6	18	0	1
Ward	3	6	0	0
Milne	2	11	0	0
Major Walton	6	4	0	0

* Innings declared closed.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA 2nd XI. vs. Y. M. C. A. 2nd XI.

These teams met on the Y. M. C. A. ground on Saturday and the Y.M.C.A. pulled off the match by 70 runs to their opponents' 37.

RALLI BROTHERS' C. C. vs. BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

This match was played on the Esplanade on Saturday, and resulted in a victory for Ralli's team by 2 wickets and 2 runs. Appended are the scores :—

B. V. A.

Mr A C Higgins, l-b-w, b Sorab Batliwala	18
W Hogan, hit wicket, b E Rodgers	21
R O'Reilly, c Panthaki, b Sorab Batliwala	11
V C Martin, c Gagrat, b Davar	7
G O'Donnell, c J Rodgers, b Pinto	4
Rawbottam, b Davar	1
R Briscoe, c Panthaki, b Davar	0
G R Holland, b Pinto	0
Graham, b Davar	12
Substitute, b Davar	2
Substitute, not out	2
Extras	6
Total	84

RALLI BROTHERS' C. C.

Mr Sorab Batliwalla, b Martin	27
P H Davur, c Briscoe, b O'Donnell	2
B D Gagrat, c O'Donnell, b Martin	36
P H Pinto, c O'Donnell, b Martin	5
E G Rodgers, b Martin	4
M M Talpade, not out	0
J C Machliwalla, b O'Donnell	0
B B Panthaki, b O'Donnell	0
F Gordon, b O'Donnell	4
F F Guard, not out	0
J J Rodgers, did not bat	
Extras	8
Total	86

CABLE C. C. vs. OXFORDSHIRE L. I.

The return match between these teams was played at Colaba on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the Cable Club by 41 runs. Scores :—

CABLE C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
W Perry, c Thomson, b Maydwell	1	not out	34
R Ryton, c and b Shilcock	0	c Osborn, b Maydwell	10
N George, c Nevil, b Thomson	27	did not bat	
H Thomas, c Scott, b Shilcock	2	b Maydwell	17
A Spilling, b Shilcock	0	b Maydwell	0
A Barry, b Maydwell	0	b Tunnard	0
A Thomas, b Neville	23	did not bat	
H Blunt, b Neville	5	not out	2
J H Griffiths, c Osborne, b Thomson	4	did not bat	
V Rix, b Neville	0	c Thomson, b Maydwell	0
R Langan, not out	0	l b w Tunnard	0
Extras	19	Extras	10
Total	81	Total for 6 wkts	73

OXFORDSHIRE L. I.

Pte Neville, b Langan	11
Sgt Osborne, c Ryton, b Langan	16
Lieut Thomson, c Blunt, b Langan	0
Lieut Maydwell, c Langan, b Perry	0
Lieut Tunnard, b Perry	0
Sergt Goodwin, c Perry	4
Lce Corpl Shilcock, b Perry	7
Pte Scott, c Spilling, b Langan	0
Lce Corpl Morris, not out	0
Pte Thomson, b Langan	0
Bglr Beckett, b Langan	0
Extras	2
Total	40

P. W. D. C. C. vs. ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE C. C.

This match played on Saturday resulted in a win for the P. W. D. team by 21 runs. Messrs. Roberts, Theodore and Williams compiled 21, 6 and 4 for the winners, while Mr. Morris with 12 and Messrs. Graham and Burrows with 5 each were the best bats of the other team. The bowling of Messrs. Roberts, Servai, Graham and Burrows was really in very good form, and to it is mainly due the small score on either side.

BEQUESTS ALLEGED TO BE VOID.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar delivered judgment at the High Court, on Saturday, in the suit instituted by Jairam Naranjee and others against Kessowjee Dawjee and others. Mr Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; while Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. Bhandarkar, and Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai and Co., appeared for the defendants, except the first defendant who did not appear.

The plaintiffs in this case asked for a declaration that Navivahoo, widow of Petamber Girdhar, had no power to dispose of the property which she was possessed of at the time of her death, as she purported to do by her will and codicil; that the bequests and directions concerning the property, contained in her will and codicil were void as against the plaintiffs; that in the events which had happened, the plaintiffs, upon the death of Navivahoo, became absolutely entitled to the property; that the defendants might be restrained from dealing with the property; that a receiver might be appointed, etc. For the defendants, it was denied that Navivahoo took only a widow's estate in the property of her husband, and it was averred that she took an absolute estate and was entitled to dispose of it by her will. The property left by her at her death was her own "stridhan". She had power to dispose by will of the property she acquired under her husband's will, and she had also full power to dispose of her "stridhan" by will.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, reviewed the facts and the law at considerable length. The first question in the case, his Lordship said, was whether, under the will of her husband, Navivahoo took an absolute estate in the residue of the property bequeathed to her or only a life estate. Confining himself to the words of the will, his Lordship found that the testator began by saying that he had made a will, of which his wife came to know; that she begged of him not to place her at the mercy of others as to the disposition of charities, as in that her lot was sure to be like that of the widow of Shet Goculdas Tejpal; and that deeming what his wife had told him was true, he changed his mind and made the will in the suit. His lordship could draw from the words used no inference of an intention to give only a life estate to the wife. The testator was well disposed towards his wife, and wanted to make a disposition of his property in such a way as not to leave her dependent upon others. He went on to appoint her his executrix and heir. If no son was born, his wife was to be the owner of the property. After commenting upon the facts, his Lordship found that Navivahoo was entitled to dispose of the property by her will. On a review of the authorities cited at the Bar, his Lordship found that the bequest of Rs. 10,000 in favour of charity was void and failed. His Lordship dismissed the suit, the plaintiffs to pay defendants' costs. The defendants' costs, if not recovered from the plaintiffs, to come out of the estate as between attorney and client.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	3	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	1	1	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	15
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	7
Total	8	8	102
Same date last year	22	25	118

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	0
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	2	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	0	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	11
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total	7	3	85
Total plague deaths to date	119,476	99,102	
Same date last year	16	20	113

POONA THIRD AND FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 9th and WEDNESDAY, 13th AUGUST.

Owners are reminded that 1st Entries close at 6 p. m., on Monday, 4th August, 1902.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 29th July, 1902.

THE WEATHER.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, August 2.

Sunday.—The cyclonic storm has broken up in the Kumaon Himalayas where it has given heavy rain during the past 24 hours. Roorkee has received six inches, Mussoorie four and-a-half Debra-Dun four and Chakrata one. Comparatively light rain has fallen in Burma and North-East India and the Peninsula has been almost rainless. Depression is apparently forming over lower Bengal which may give increased rain during the day in that region. Pressure has risen briskly to rapidly in North-West India and is in moderate to large excess over the greater part of Northern India and across the head of the Peninsular The Arabian Sea monsoon current is giving practically no rain at present.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Peninsular Captain T. Leigh, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Aden, experienced fresh to moderate monsoon and high sea during the voyage. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kola, Captain R. J. Rickford, arrived in harbour to-day from Karachi reports having met with moderate monsoon and high South-Westerly swell. The steamer Tabaristan, Captain K. Saunders, arrived in harbour to-day from Cape Town had fresh South East trades, and fresh monsoon wind with squalls and heavy rain during the voyage.

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs. Gaddum & Co., have received the following report :—

BASIN, August 1.

The weather has quite cleared up and a little sunshine will do the crops good. Dews however have begun to appear which is not a good sign as it is too early. There was bright starlight last night.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In.	Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cs.	Colaba. In.	Cts
Previously registered	22	03	29	45	26	78	21	75
Sunday, 3rd Aug.	00	00	0	00	00	00	0	01
Total	22	03	29	45	26	78	26	76
Total fall to Aug. 3rd 1901.	69	53	62	68	68	5	60	29
Total fall to Aug. 3rd 1900	45	31	45	09	48	20	36	85

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	24	32
August 2nd, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	00
Total	24	32

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY LINES.

Summary of rainfall at the following stations up to week ending Friday, 25th July :—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	12	17	Ghoti	48	50
Raver	6	23	Badwad	8	29
Nimbhora	6	40	Varangaon	9	42
Bhadli	12	64	Hotgi	5	39
Jalgaon	9	57	Monol	5	41
Shirsoli	10	26	Madha	2	16
Mhasawad	6	61	Barsi Junction	1	75
Maheji	9	19	Kem	6	21
Pachora	9	56	Jeur	3	90
Kajgaon	3	67	Pomalvadi	3	11
Chalisgaon	7	46	Diksal	3	24
Naydongri	7	31	Lonavla	63	49
Nandgaon	11	73	Neral	37	93
Manmad	8	10	Dhond	6	70
Lasalgaon	13	87	Kassara	42	27
Khervadi	8	89	Talegaon	20	79
Nasik	12	93	Rajmane	9	16
Devlali	15	79			

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·489	Calm	2	88·4	74·9	87	0·91	5·09	—3·31
Sirsa	29·507	Calm	8	93·3	74·1	79	0·08	2·57	—3·33
Delhi	29·495	NW	7	82·2	74·1	91	2·50	19·66	+1·66
Agra	29·523	SW	8	81·0	76·9	83	1·19	16·00	+1·73
Cawnpore	29·516	W	6	85·8	77·6	81	0·26	7·16	—8·64
Allahabad	29·572	SSW	4	90·6	78·3	87	0·68	20·57	+1·21
Jhansi	29·558	SSW	10	86·2	78·1	83	..	22·45	+3·29
Jacobabad	29·458	Calm	5	101·5	86·5	80	..	0·27	—1·16
Karachi	29·593	WSW	16	92·4	80·7	81	...	13·39	—1·12
Jeypore	29·574	WSW	4	87·3	77·1	78	1·86	6·20	—3·85
Ajmere	29·581	W	13	89·4	76·6	80	...	5·46	—5·20
Deesa	29·622	SW	22	99·1	79·1	69	...	1·60	—11·41
Ahmedabad	29·664	SW	5	98·2	79·1	71	...	3·80	—16·23
Bhuj	29·620	SW	25	93·1	78·9	63	..	1·83	—7·80
Jamnagar	29·638	SSW	22	91·5	78·2	63	..	1·42	—11·53
Dwarka	29·650	SW	24	87·4	80·3	73	...	6·86	...
Rajkot	29·667	W	20	97·4	75·[illegible]	77	...	0·98	—17·89
Bhownagar Para	29·683	W	18	100·1	78·8	64	...	4·28	—5·[illegible]2
Veraval	29·690	WSW	19	85·1	80·3	8[illegible]	..	7·59	—5·10
Neemuch	29·644	W	21	87·5	73·0	77	..	10·66	—3·82
Indore	29·668	W	12	85·3	72·6	76	...	11·74	—4·16
Saugor	29·634	W	10	83·4	73·6	85	..	16·39	—8·84
Jubulpore	29·618	WSW	2	87·4	74·1	80	...	19·01	—12·21
Hoshangabad	29·677	SW	7	85·7	74·2	86	..	10·[illegible]9	—14·18
Khandwa	29·677	W	11	88·2	75·6	76	...	17·59	+2·51
Raipur	29·615	W	4	92·3	75·4	73	...	9·65	—16·06
Nagpur	29·654	NW	7	95·2	77·1	[illegible]9	...	11·42	—12·57
Amraoti	29·683	W	11	91·2	75·5	70	...	13·6.	—3·56
Akola	29·689	WNW	12	88·[illegible]	74·3	68	...	11·89	—4·45
Surat	29·697	SW	13	91·1	80·1	75	...	26·91	—0·88
Malegaon	29·686	WSW	17	92·4	74·1	[illegible]3	...	8·49	—1·13
Bombay	29·740	WSW	16	85·3	80·4	84	...	28·75	—20·05
Poona	29·737	W	17	80·5	69·9	81	0·86	12·93	×0·85
Ahmednagar	29·745	NW	13	87·1	65·4	68	...	6·13	—1·92
Aurangabad	29·714	WNW	22	90·8	68·7	75	...	6·83	...
Sholapur	29·739	W	13	85·3	71·0	75	...	5·41	—3·42
Ratnagiri	29·769	WSW	9	81·4	79·8	83	...	53·71	—13·87
Bijapur	29·[illegible]54	WSW	L	[illegible]8·9	7[illegible]·8	74	...	5·08	—0·64
Belgaum	29·755	WSW	21	76·3	67·3	90	0·09	21·30	+0·51
Goa	29·778	WNW	17	84·5	78·4	87	0·15	82·66	+25·74
Karwar	29·788	W	5	85·2	79·0	79	0·17	99·05	+[illegible]3·55
Mangalore	29·795	NW	5	85·9	75·9	90	0·58	92·91	+19·07
Calicut	29·812	NNW	9	88·2	71·0	85	0·2.	70·37	×4·31
Cochin	29·820	NNW	...	85·3	76·0	91	0·35	61·46	+10·24
Bangalore	29·820	W	11	85·8	68·8	87	...	4·02	—3·37
Secunderabad	29·714	WNW	13	91·6	71·5	75	0·13	2·66	—9·51
Masulipatam	29·683	WSW	6	99·2	80·1	76	...	8·26	—2·54
Bellary	29·751	W	14	96·0	74·7	59	..	4·82	×1·33
Cuddapah	29·742	NW	G	102·2	81·4	60	..	6·91	—0·41
Madras	29·702	WSW	7	98·0	80·0	60	..	4·65	—1·91
Coimbatore	29·796	S	6	90·4	7[illegible]·6	[illegible]4	..	[illegible]·67	+2·75
Trichinopoly	29·749	W	7	99·6	78·3	61	...	2·67	—0·25
Negapatam	29·725	WNW	6	100·2	80·0	66	...	2·21	—0·5
Colombo	29·791	WSW	7	87·0	79·5	81	..	16·05	+2·75
Aden	29·704	SW	...	91·3	82·8	68	...	..	..

In column 'Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H. = 0·00 (28·35); G. T. H. = 0·02 (28·35); St. G. H=0·00 (26·86); C. P. =0·00 (26·75).

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 2nd OF AUGUST, 1902.

SUMMARY.

With the exeotion of a rapid fall at Lahore, pressure has risen in almost all districts. The rise has been very rapid at Agra, rapid at Jhansi and Neemuch, and brisk in many places to the north of Latitude 20°. Gradients are moderate.

Strong south-westerly and north-westerly winds have been blowing in Gujarat and at Aurangabad, Belgaum and Goa, and fresh to light winds elsewhere.

The temperature, both maximum and minimum is in excess of normal in most places except in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, where it is below normal owing to good rain. The maximum temperature varied from 102° at Cuddapah to 70° at Belgaum and the minimum from 86° at Jacobabad to 65° at Ahmednagar.

The sky is less cloudy than yesterday.

Rain has fallen in the districts affected by storm. Thus Delhi reports 2-50, Jeypore 1-86, Agra 1-19, and Lahore about an inch. Light to moderate showers also fell at Jhansi, Sirsa, Cawnpore, Belgaum, Secunderabad and along the coast from Cochin to Goa.

The monsoon is very weak, being about one-third of its average strength on the Malabar Coast and about half to the north of Karwar up to Bombay. Local showers are only likely at the west coast stations. Elsewhere little or no rain is to be expected. Weather to the southwards of Latitude 8° in the Indian Ocean appears to be squally and unsettled. The storm in the United Provinces appears to have moved away to the north-west and may give good rain in the Punjab.

The Mail Steamer Peninsular left Aden on the 27th July and reports having experienced upto Longitude 53° E. light south-westerly wins and fine weather; thence to Longitude 60° E. moderate to fresh monsoon, cloudy weather and a considerable sea thence to her arrival in Port this morning moderate to gentle monsoon, cloudy to overcast sky, and a moderate decreasing sea.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—August 2.

10 p.m.	81·8

SUNDAY—August 3.

6 a.m.	80·1
10 a.m.	84·3
2 p.m.	85·5
4 p.m.	85·5

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Ikhona, 3,383 tons, Captain J Willsher, sailed on Saturday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

The steamer Tabaristan, 2,206 tons, Captain K Saunders, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Cape Town, 10th July, in ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain J T Hirst, sailed on Saturday, for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kerbella, 7,458 tons, Captain C G Grey, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr Patrick Cornisky, Mr Wellcause and 30 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain R J Rickford, R N R, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi, 31st July, with a general cargo and Mr Beaumont, Mr Vaughan, and 14 deck passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia, 2,336 tons, Captain J W Shanklin, sailed on Saturday, for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain Reynolds, Captain Briad, Mr J Douglas, Miss Moton, Miss Hooper and Miss Symonds.

MEN-OF-WAR and Royal INDIAN MARINE Ships.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

* H M S Magdala	Capt G H Hewett, R N	Turret Ship
H M S Pomone	Comdr H Jones, R N	Cruiser
H M S Cossack	Comdr M G Cartwright, R N	Cruiser
* Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N	......
* Do No 102	Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N	......
* Do No 103	Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N	......
* 4 Torpedo Boats	......	......
R I M S Canning	Comdr R W W Gordon	In. Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming, R N	Surveying St.
R I M S Elphinstone	Lt Comdr Gibson	Indian Marine
Margaritta	Capt Baddeley	Madras Pearl Fishery

IN PRINCE'S DOCK.

H M S Abyssinia	Turret-ship
Tenasserim	Receiving Hulk

* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 2.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Chindwara	1402	McLean			M M & Co
Shabnoor	2198	Smith			E Tajbhoy
Aljofar (Schr)	66	Nacoda			D Anandjee
Kt Commander	2731	Durant			T M & Co
Henzada	1349	Abbott			M M & Co.
Nevasa	1945	Whitehead			M M & Co
Upada	3383	Jacobs	Calcutta	21-7	M M & Co
Sirsa	1675	Tyrrell			M M & Co
Secundra	1674	Drewing			M M & Co
H Bolckow	639				B & P S N Co
Kt Bachelor	4092	Pain			T M & Co
Islanda	3160	Anderson			M M & Co
King Arthur	1047	Mylcrist			B& P S N Co
Nankin	2557	Benton			P & O Co
Colaba	1108	Graham			M M & Co
Aarvak	555	Faye			C Narayendas
Imaum	2705	Penwerthy			K N & Co
Volute	3398	Carter			W & A G & Co.
Peninsular	2919	Leigh			P & O Co.
Tabaristan	2206	Saunder			W & A G & Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed. Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
L Satrunji	547	Ahmed			Shep'd & Co
M Courland	760	Esmail			Do
O Mozaffari	1387	Maloney	R S Ports	9-8	B& P S N Co
Q Secunder	1055	Brebner	Mauritius	7-8	H S Sidick

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Bahaduri	829	Fukeera	Karachi	5-8	Shep'd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed. Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2 Putiala	2998	Phillips	Zanzibar	6-8	M M & Co
9 Cy of Lucknow	2739	Elliott	Karachi	5-8	K N & Co
10 Cromwell	1977	Woodruffe	Hull	10-8	M M & Co
14 Kola	497	Rickford	Karachi	5-8	M M & Co
15 Cy of Bombay	2911	Snow	Karachi	7-8	K N & Co
16 W Bridge	2208	Chivers	Dunkirk	10-8	W&AG&Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Java	921	McDiarmed			M M & Co

P. & O. DRY DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Oriental	3985	Tillard	London	9 8	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Peninsular s	Leigh	Aden, July 27
	Tabaristan s	Saunders	Cape Town, July 10
	Kola s	Rickford	Karachi, July 31
	Culna s	Watson	Calcutta, July 8
3	Ethiopia s	Jones	Colombo, July 28

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
2	Thorndale s	McDonald	Hamburg, &c
	Naseri s	Lorne	Jeddah via Karachi
	Diego Suarez s	Leimdine	Havre, &c
	Arabia s	Parfitt	Aden
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi
	Englishman (Transport)	Roberts	Durba
	Ikhona s	Willsher	Calcutta
	Kilwa s	Hirst	Persian Gulf
	Asia s	Shanklin	Liverpool, &c
3	Kerbella s	Grey	Calcutta, &c

The steamer Peninsular, entered for loading on Saturday for Aden.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

July 30—Steamers Purulia, Akbar, Mashona, Repton and Clan Ferguson.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Arrived from
25	Flamingo	Calcutta
27	Kurdestan	Glasgow and Liverpool
30	Khandalla	
	Lalpoora	Rangoon
31	Eurenfels	Bremen

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's ss "Nippon", from Bombay, arrived at Colombo on the morning of the 2nd instant.

ADEN, August 1.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Massilia with the homeward Mails of the 26 ultimo arrived here at 10 p.m. to-day.

COLOMBO, Aug 2.

The P. and O. steamers Himalaya from London, and Parramatta from Bombay, arrived.

COLOMBO, Aug. 3.

Geman Mail steamer Sachsen from China arrived.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 2.

For London.

Oriental s—41 casks condiments, Manockjee Foonjiajee and Sons.

For Antwerp.

Westminister s—330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,001 cwt rapeseed, N Sundarjee and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Westminister Bridge s—220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Hongkong.

Nankin s—75 cwt gum, A H Mowjee and Co; 400 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th August 1902.

1. There will be Gun Drill, at Nesbit Lane Head-quarters to-morrow (Tuesday) and Thursday the 7th instant, at 8-45 p.m.

2. There will be Morris Tube practice at the Nesbit Lane Head-quarters, this week, as usual.

3. The following revertions have been ordered in No. 1 Company :—Corpl C H Davis and Br J Eakin, to be Gunner.

4. The following promotions and appointments, have been ordered in No. 1 Company :—

Bombardier E Perkins to be Corporal in No. 3 Sub-division.

Ag Bombardier R Todman to be Corporal in No. 2 Sub-division.

Ag Bombardier T Saunders to be Bombardier in No. 1 Sub-division.

Gunner A C Higgins to be Bombardier in No. 3 Sub-division.

Gunner T G Hobdey to be Ag Bombardier in No. 3 Sub-division.

Gunner H D Randall to be Ag Bombardier in No. 2 Sub-division.

By Order,
J. W HAWES, Lieut,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

The Maori dance at the Royal Botanical Gardens, in aid of the funds of St. George's Hospital, was watched with interest and excitement by a highly fashionable gathering. The fiercely exultant passages gave way to a sort of chant, the words running somewhat after this fashion : "Thou, O King, hast been an unseen being to us, and now we see thee face to face. In the East we have heard of thee, and of thy majesty and of thy doings, and we have crossed the wide ocean to see thee. We come before thee now to show our loyalty and allegiance to thy Majesty." Needless to say, the audience did not understand the Maori phraseology in which these expressions of joy were couched, yet the clapping of hands and the truly English "Hooray" which followed gave an unmistakable one.

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but contains various modern improvements in construction for extreme climates.
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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1902.

THE ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

SIR EDWARD GREY, just now is engaged presiding over a particularly strong Select Committee appointed to enquire into the condition of the Royal Naval Reserve and its efficacy to supply personnel in time of naval warfare. The matter, we are assured by Lord Selborne, is being very thoroughly investigated, for the Admiralty is determined to do its work efficiently and to make sure that in time of emergency the Navy shall be able to achieve all that is expected of it. The Select Committee was not appointed a moment too soon. Not only were people at home becoming uneasy, but foreign critics were growing more offensive in their taunts and jeers. It was time to look round and see what required to be done. Only the other day a German naval correspondent in the "Contemporary Review", after playfully observing that a couple of French Army Corps would suffice to drive the wonderful army of England, with all her Indian and colonial troops, to the devil, proceeded to pass complimentary remarks about the British Navy. If Great Britain wished to mobilise her fleet, as he says, she would need at least 15,000 men, this number being wanted for ships of war only—leaving out of the counting the immense numbers of auxiliaries, tenders, transports and so on. "These men, moreover must be trained to some extent; they should have some ideas of things aboard ship and of the handling of guns. Where are these crews to come from? If people persuade themselves that a sufficient supply of men for the mobilised fleet is to be found in their enormous mercantile marine, if they can really bring themselves to believe that, it is only another striking proof of the English bumptiousness, of incredible naivete and frivolity". This is the German view of the situation, expressed with characteristic elegance. We might retort that the writer has less opportunities for judging the capability of the mercantile marine than the Lords of the Admiralty. But the point, as we have said, remains undecided, and until Sir Edward Grey's committee has reported, it is futile to discuss it. True a large proportion of the men in the British service are Germans and Scandinavians, who would take very good care not to serve in warships under the British flag. Lord Brassey in the Lords last month gave notice to ask questions on the subject and said, that the only new suggestion he desired to offer was this—that mail steamers could be used for training engineer officers and stokers. We needed a strong Reserve he said. The State should train not only stokers entered for long service in the Navy, but Reservists. In foreign countries the subsidised mail steamers are manned by reserves. Similar ships under the British flag might be utilised in the same way. The work would be done at less cost, and in some respects more efficiently, than in a Training Squadron, and in ships not profitably employed in peaceful service.

On the subject of the training of Reservists we are bound to hear a good deal within the next few weeks. It is pleasant to receive the assurance of the First Lord of the Admiralty that it is engaging careful attention, for no branch of Naval educational work has been more severely criticised. Mr. W. Laird Clowes, one of the most prolific writers, and an undoubted authority on Naval subjects, tells us that the present method of training the Royal Naval Reserve is nothing more than a farce. Men following their normal profession, that of the mercantile marine, resort to London to do their periodical drills there. At their disposal is placed a wooden hulk, now three-quarters of a century old, on board of which, owing to her situation as much as to other causes, no guns can be fired. The men are "made go through the farce of handling these guns, for therein consists the most important part of their drill". Mr. Clowes describes the guns: On the upper deck there are one 3-pr. Hotchkiss quick-firer (fairly modern, but one of the smallest pieces used in the service and hardly to be counted as a gun), one four-barrelled 4in. Nordenfelt (obsolete for years in the Navy), one 4in. breech-loader (obsolete in the Navy), and one 5in. breech-loader (obsolete in the Navy). On the gun-deck there are four 7in. muzzle-loaders (weapons of five-and-thirty years ago, about as valueless to-day as the guns wherewith Trafalgar was fought). In a drill shed belonging to the ship there are one 6in. breech-loader (obsolete in the Navy), and one 9-pr. field gun (obsolete in the Navy). "With this museum of antiquities at their disposal", writes Mr. Clowes, "the men are bidden to learn how to handle the heavy quick-firing and other guns, including the automatic machine guns, of the modern Navy, and they are actually told that the time spent in playing with such ridiculous toys is qualifying them to take their place in the hour of need alongside the highly-trained bluejackets of the regular service". That such a state of things can exist will be regarded as almost incredible. Yet Mr. Clowes does not exaggerate, and he is perfectly justified in his assertion that keenness and real usefulness are thus discouraged, and that the men of the Royal Naval Reserve soon feel that they are occupying time which could be spent, if not more profitably at least more satisfactorily. Lord Selborne is alive to the necessity for reform in this matter, but he considers that it should not be treated separately, preferring that the whole question of the training of the officers and men of the Navy and the Reserve shall be treated together. It is, as his lordship said, a big question, as also were those following on it, such as the relations of the several branches of the Navy to each other, the organisation of those branches and their mutual position. All these very difficult questions are, he considers, allied and dovetailed into one another, and the Admiralty is dealing with them all. This is perhaps the best answer that can be given to the critics who assert that the Admiralty fails in its duty, that it is incompetent and negligent.

Mr. Clowes, like the German writer, above referred to, thinks there is occasion for concern as to the difficulty likely to be experienced in manning warships. He goes further than the alien critic, and declares that after two or three weeks every man of our small available Reserves would be afloat, and we should be looking in vain for competent crews wherewith to commission armed cruisers and other improvised warships. After a few actions we should not be able to make good the inevitable wastage of personnel. He thinks our enemies are better prepared, and that while we were sending inexperienced and untrained people to the fleet, where they would be in the way, they would be filling up the gaps in their ships' companies with old and practised seamen. Again fault is found with the terms under which the Reservists are enrolled. They join for a period of five years, at the end of which they can re-enroll for a like period. Upon enrolling it seems a man must declare his intention to follow the sea for the five years. If at the expiration of his first term he be offered, as often happens, a remunerative situation on shore, he must choose between refusing it or relinquishing his connection with the Reserve. No matter therefore, how keen and competent a Reservist a man may be, the Admiralty, after five years' experience of him, deliberately cuts him loose and deprives itself of his services, unless he will consent to sacrifice his own prospects by remaining a merchant seaman for five years longer. This Mr. Clowes condemns as suicidal policy, and no doubt it is, seeing that he has the same opportunities of maintaining his efficiency as he has at sea, that is, so far as gunnery is concerned. Then another arrangement which requires amendment is that which regulates the place at which drills must be carried out. They prescribe that when a seaman—owing perhaps to his infrequency of his visits to a port—has fallen into arrears to a certain extent, he may be prevented from signing on for a fresh voyage, and may even be fined one or two of his annual retaining fees as well. There are apparently many obstacles of our own making in the way of the realisation of our dream of a thoroughly efficient naval reserve, but the committee which is now sitting will inevitably discover them, and suggest the means of advantageously removing them.

ANTI-PLAGUE INOCULATION.

THE Punjab Government, anticipating a great outbreak of plague next cold weather, are making elaborate preparations with a view of checking the ravages of the pest. The policy of non-compulsion and non-interference has rendered any general measures of disinfection, evacuation and segregation impossible in the Punjab, while the partial execution of these operations, though costly, has had little beneficial effect. The provincial authorities have, therefore, determined to rely absolutely upon the protective power of inoculation, and are making arrangements for a wholesale application of Professor Haffkine's plague prophylactic. It it believed that the people will readily submit themselves to inoculation, which, of all the preventive measures advocated, affords the greatest degree of security with the least amount of disturbance to the people. A large staff of doctors is to be engaged for the work, and the inoculations will be carried out all over the province for a period of six months. Certainly in Bombay we have had ample evidence of the great measure of protection which inoculation confers. One of the most convincing pieces of testimony in favour of the prophylactic was the report issued a few months since by a Committee which conducted an exhaustive inquiry into the results of inoculation among the Parsi Community. Further support of the conclusions to be gathered from that investigation is afforded by the statement regarding last year's plague operations among the Parsis. Since plague appeared in Bombay the trustees of the Parsi Punchayet Funds have annually issued an account of the measures taken under their auspices to treat plague patients, and the report incidentally furnishes evidence of the efficacy of inoculation in safeguarding the community. Last season's plague epidemic was less virulent than any since the original outbreak, and in common with other communities the Parsis suffered less severely than in the five preceding years. From July 1901, to June last, there were 210 plague deaths among the Zoroastrians, and it is noteworthy that of this number only eleven were cases of persons who had been inoculated. These, too, with a single exception, were individuals who had only once undergone the operation, and that at periods of from five to two years previous to the date of the attack. That the Parsi community has not suffered, throughout the various epidemics so severely as other communities, seems to be largely due to their readiness to appreciate the advantages of Professor Haffkine's discovery. In passing it may be noted that the Parsi community have, during the past six years, raised nearly two and-a-half lakhs of rupees for purposes of plague relief and treatment. Last year's operations involved an expenditure of Rs. 10,034 on plague hospitals and health camps, while sums were disbursed for the relief of poor families in various ways. During successive seasons, a bungalow belonging to Messrs. M. and H. M. Cama at Parel has been utilised as a fever hospital, where the great majority of the patients received have been plague cases. These premises are now to be set apart for the purposes of a general hospital as a Coronation memorial, Messrs. Cama having placed the building at the disposal of the Punchayet rent free for fifteen years. The building will accommodate thirty patients, and a scheme for the maintenance of the hospital is being prepared. One other item of interest contained in the report has reference to a prediction concerning the ultimate disappearance of the plague. Last year Dr. Sorab K. Nariman expressed the opinion that the pestilence had then attained its maximum and would thereafter steadily decline each year. The lesser severity of the epidemic during the past cold weather gives support to Dr. Nariman's theory, and it is to be hoped that the experience of the next plague season will provide further verification of his prophecy.

FRUIT EXPORT TRADE OF VICTORIA.

THE Victoria Agricultural Department, of which Dr. Brown is the head, has completed a series of interesting experiments at the public expense with the object of devising a process for the export of the more delicate fruits to London. Whether the experiments will prove successful, time alone will show but up to date Dr. Brown can hardly be congratulated on results. Some fourteen months ago it was announced with a flourish of trumpets that these efforts had culminated in the heroic proceeding of killing every disease that fruit is heir to with nothing weaker than prussic acid. The process sounded less deadly under the departmental name of the hydro-cyanic acid gas system, though the gas is quite as poisonous under the one name as the other. Unfortunately, however, for Dr. Brown's calculations, it did not seem to destroy the germs of decay in the fruit as it ought to have done. A London correspondent to a Victorian contemporary described last year's largest trial of the prussic acid proccess. He said :—"The bulk of the consignment was a failure. But it was more than that—it was a miserable, ludicrous failure for the most part. When I went a couple of days ago to the Government depot at Leadenhall Street I found a preliminary inquest on the fruit going on in the privacy of the basement. I wondered at first where the water had come from which lay in a thick pool over the greater part of the floor, and which the mourners and experts were vainly trying not to stand in. It was not water, however; it represented the bulk of the Glormorceau and Marie Louise pears, which had gone into solution and escaped from the boxes. The grapes had contributed to the mess in a lesser degree. Some of the cases where the big yellow pears ought to have been were more than half empty. The contents were a confused mass of decayed pulp, 'grease proof paper' tissue paper and cork dust." The fame of the department's hydro-cyanic gas process has travelled beyond the British Empire, and has got the German Imperial Health Department on the Victorian fruit grower's tracks A curious and interesting fact has been brought to light by the latter body, namely, that after a time the prussic acid seemed to combine chemically with the sugar of the fruit, so that it could not be detected on a superficial examination, but could be brought out in quantity by more thorough methods. As much as half a grain of prussic acid was thus recovered from a single lemon, and the tenth part of this from an apple. It is certainly a very awkward predicament for the Victoria Agricultural department that the officer who is appointed to watch, that the reputation of Victorian exports shall not be damaged by the shipping of unwholesome meat should be exposed as the advocate of a method of sending out fruit charged with a violent poison. It is to be hoped that the other experiments which are being made will be attended with better success.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay this morning by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer Peninsular, were Sir Francis Maclean, Chief Justice of Calcutta, Mr. W. L. Harvey, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, and Prince Gaekwar of Baroda.

Mr. James Douglas the historian of Bombay proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the Anchor Line Steamer Asia.

REAR-ADMIRAL C. C. Drury succeeded Rear-Admiral Bosanquet as Naval Commander-in-Chief on the East Indies Station on July 24th.

THE Nicholson Memorial Fund now amounts to Rs. 28,100, and a total of not less than Rs. 30,000 is practically assured. The Army in India has responded splendidly to the appeal.

THE officiating appointment to the Home Secretaryship, about to be vacated by Mr. Hewett, is not likely to be announced before the Viceroy's return to Simla on the 20th August.

Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner Bombay, who returned from furlough on Saturday morning, took charge of his office from Mr. W. D. Sheppard on that day.

Sir Francis Maclean, Chief Justice, Bengal, left Bombay for Calcutta on Saturday by the Express from the Victoria Terminus. He was met at the station by Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, Bombay, and Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.

CAPTAIN G. B. SANDFORD, of the Punjab Commission, has composed a special Grand March which will be performed by the Massed Bands at the Delhi Coronation Durbar. Captain Sanford, who is a highly talented musician, will conduct the Bands himself on the occasion.

THE Government of India have ruled that in future years a State holiday should be notified under the Negotiable Instruments Act on May 30th, or such date as may be appointed for the celebration of the King's Birthday in India, and that no holiday should be declared on May 24th or November 9th.

IT appears that the 6th Dragoon Guards, G. Battery, R. H. A., and the 1st Essex Regiment which were to be got off from South Africa immediately, and were understood to be actually on the way to India, have not yet embarked, owing to the difficulty of arranging transport.

THE German firms of locomotive makers, which Lord George Hamilton recently referred to as having outbidden English firms for Indian contracts are the Bosing Works at Tegel, near Berlin. This firm received an order to supply 32 engines and tenders for the East Indian Railway Co. Another important order was received by Messrs. Kraus, of Munich.

THE combination between the Elder Dempster Steamship Company and the United Fruit Company, of Boston, is said to constitute what is practically a monopoly of the Jamaica fruit trade with England. The Fruit Company controls 60,000 acres of Jamaica fruit lands, the produce of which is now sold direct to consumers, thus increasing profits by seven cents on each bunch of bananas.

THE Tribunal of Appeal appointed under the City of Bombay Improvement Acts, assembled in the Small Causes Court this afternoon and delivered judgment in the matter of the award made by the special collector in regard to a house situated at Chandanwady, Bombay. The collector had valued the property at Rs. 9,113, but the President of the Tribunal Mr. C. W. Chitty, after reviewing the evidence at length, awarded to the appellants Rs. 9,483, each party bearing its own costs.

THE "Berliner Post" estimates the number of Germans who went to the Transvaal to fight for the Boers in the late war at 500. A number of these have fallen, and some have returned disappointed at their reception by the Boers, who, the same journal says, like all peasants regarded foreigners with mistrust and despised their military ideas.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

THE PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY, 31.

TO-MORROW is to see what, before Lord Curzon's arrival in India, would have been the unusual incident of a viceroy leaving Simla on tour in the middle of the rainy season. Like the famine in Guzarat of two years ago, which also sent the present head of the Government into the plains at this season, the installation of the Maharaja of Mysore is a sufficiently important event to warrant a departure from the custom followed by previous occupants of Viceregal Lodge. The precedent these tours establish is a healthy one, since it demonstrates that it is possible for the head of the administration to move about the country, like other officials, irrespective of the season, when sufficient reason for doing so arises. Lady Curzon will spend the time His Excellency is away, in paying a flying visit to Kashmir. The Legal Member of Council meanwhile proceeds to Abbottabad. The Quartermaster-General has gone to Delhi whither he will be shortly followed by the Foreign Secretary. The Postmaster-General and the Director-General of Agriculture and Archæology are also on tour. Amongst officials who have arrived here are the Commissioner of Rawalpindi who proceeds with the Punjab Police Commission, the Economic Reporter who is on a visit to consult the Government of India in connection with the Delhi Art Exhibition, and the Government Bacteriologist from Mukhtesar, whose investigations into the prevention of rinderpest are leading to important developments. The two officers deputed to report upon the suitability of Dalhousie as a location for the Punjab Government, have also arrived, and their report is being printed. A decision on the long-vexed question of the removal of the summer head-quarters of the local administration from Simla may now be expected shortly. The enquiries made as to the number of private houses in Simla for which the Government pays rent as offices, has afforded material for ascertaining to what extent it would be possible to utilise the new secretariat buildings in Chota Simla, should it be decided for the Punjab Government to vacate them. Dalhousie no doubt affords space enough for the accomodation of the occupants of both Barnes Court and Benmore, and if the latter elects to move and the Government of India support the change, it will be possible to show that the cost is not beyond the means of the country. Socially the loss to the station would be a heavy one, for the district officer who comes with the Punjab Government, brings with him the crisp atmosphere of action, with fresh views of life and of men which cannot but be always welcome in a community like that of Simla, where the secretariat official is tied continually to his desk amidst the dull routine of files. The isolation of Indian life, and the limitations it imposes upon intercourse with the outside world, weigh perhaps even more heavily than the climate upon Europeans who earn their living in this country. Anything which increases this isolation, which, for example, shuts off the Punjab official from the one centre of culture in the upper Provinces, and which deprives the officials of the Government of India of contact with men engaged in the civil administration in the districts, is to be deprecated on this account alone. There must be strong reasons of State that can outweigh the advantage of leaving things as they are.

The proposed move of the Punjab Government is not the only matter connected with the local administration which is being discussed here warmly just now. The scheme which has received the sanction of the Government of India for carrying out anti-plague inoculation in the Punjab, upon a far larger scale than has been attempted anywhere else in India, is also of very considerable interest. The proposal was made in consequence of the success obtained with inoculation during the recent epidemic in the Punjab. This success was so remarkable that it impressed not only the local officials but also the people generally. A year ago the answer to any recommendation to increase the staff for inoculation would probably have been that the Government of India was not prepared to assent to a scheme which experience had shown to be likely to involve popular excitement. To-day the attitude of the people of the Punjab has so largely changed, that it is considered practicable to endeavour to popularise the only preventive measure which is known to be efficacious. Inoculation is to be entirely voluntary, and no attempt of any kind is to be made to force the treatment upon the people. Whether the experiment will succeed is a question upon which there is room for infinite difference of opinion. "Voluntary" is a word which has admitted of so many shades of interpretation in India, and has proved so liable to be misunderstood by zealous police and other subordinates, that the experiment will necessarily involve anxiety. But conducted with discretion and caution, it may possibly do good, the epidemic through which the Punjab has passed during the past few months, having been so severe that it justifies measures which would not otherwise have been attempted.

The week has supplied one feature of the unusual in an entertainment by the American Biograph Company. Some of the scenes of which, I heard a friend declare, made him "wamble" with home sickness. The precise definition of the verb "to wamble" would perhaps be difficult to give, but the sensation may be obtained by going and looking at the living spectacle of the tide of London along Piccadilly, policemen regulating the traffic, people getting in and out of omnibuses, conductors shouting—you can almost hear them—"Benk! Benk! Penny all the way!" Some of the views were familiar, but several were new and of a humour which appealed alike to the heads of departments and to the bunnia from the bazaar.

Auctions are a very familiar form of commercial enterprise in Simla, and this week the summoning bell has hardly ceased upon the Mall. The occasion has been chiefly the sale of salvage from the recent fire. Damaged stores, drapery, and drugs, have afforded-great variety for investment, and a proportionate enthusiasm. "Great opportunity", I heard a man remark upon the Mall. "My Memsahib has spent three hundred rupees already" and no doubt tremendous bargains were going if you had any special craving for curacoa, valenciennes, or Scrubb's ammonia. I heard of one lady who in her excitement, purchased thirty rupees worth of needles, receiving, really, a great many for the money. But the question that is most potent in attracting polite Simla is the curio sale. I do not think there are many connoisseurs in Simla, but there are a great many people who know what they like, and the present fashion is to like bits of old china, Thibetan brasses, and almost anything from China, very much indeed. An invincible ignorance, a cultivated pose and a long purse make a pretty margin for extravagant bids, and one sees cracked stone-ware plates and Coalport tea-cups knocked down at prices which would bring hysterical tears to the eyes of a London dealer. It is one form of amusement, however, and doesn't cost much more than Bridge, and doubtless an occasional bargain is to be had.

Our social event of the week is the marriage of Miss Arundel, daughter of the Hon'ble Member for Public Works, to Major No[illegible], which takes place this afternoon. A wedding in July is a dangerous thing if the sun is to be infallibly there, but so many happy Simla brides have defied the proverb by this time, that its force is much less than it was.

A STRANGE story is afloat about the barbarities of student life in Heidelberg. It is to the effect that six students who had quarrelled about a lady met in the rooms of one of them and decided to settle their differences by lot. A black ball fell to the owner of the rooms, a young medical student, and it was decided that he should take his life between six and eight o'clock at night. He chose as the method of dying to open his veins, and the other students then left the room. About eight o'clock the landlord forced the door open, and found the floor covered with the blood of the unfortunate student, who had gashes on the arms and neck. While the landlord was waiting for the surgeons whom he had summoned, one of the five students entered and looked at the wounded man, and finding him still alive kicked him, saying, "Confound the fellow, he is still alive." The wounded student was conveyed to the hospital, and is already out of danger.

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING'S HEALTH.

CORONATION ARRANGEMENTS.

REHEARSAL AT THE ABBEY.

LONDON, AUGUST 1.

The King cruised as far as Brighton to-day. He returns to London on Wednesday or Thursday.

It has been directed that the Spithead Fleet be drawn up rainbow fashion on the 9th instant. It is to observe the morning as Sunday, and offer special prayers for his Majesty, fire a Royal salute at the moment of Coronation, and illuminate at night.

A rehearsal of the Coronation was held in the Abbey this afternoon. The Duke of Norfolk, Lord Rosebery, Lord Wolseley, the Earl of Derby, and other Peers participated.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

The King remained at Cowes, to-day, and received several visitors.

The illuminations on the Government Buildings are being replaced.

The Japanese war vessel Asama passed the King's yacht as he was going to Brighton yesterday and fired a salute.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

The King took walking exercise yesterday aboard his yacht. He held an investiture of a number of recepients of Coronation honours. He proceeds to London on Wednesday.

THE WOLLONGONG DISASTER.

HUNDRED AND TWENTY MINERS KILLED.

*LONDON, AUG. 1.

Sixty-seven bodies have been recovered from the Wollongong disaster.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

The number of deaths in the Wollongong disaster is estimated at 120.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH CHINA.

HITCH IN THE AGREEMENT.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

A disagreement has arisen between the British and Chinese Treaty Commissioners at Shanghai, the Chinese objecting to the British regulation of the inland navigation and the British insisting on the adoption of Sir James Mackay's scheme in its entirety.

The "Times" says that the hitch in the proceedings at Shanghai should not cause excessive surprise as we know the methods employed at Peking. China, says the "Times," can less afford to wait for a higher import tariff than we to wait for merely prospective advantages.

Reuter learns that unless the Chinese objections as to inland navigation are overruled, they will indicate insincerity on the part of the Peking Government. Chinese traders would not permit the conclusion of a mutilated treaty.

HONOURS TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND LORD KITCHENER.

FREEDOM OF THE GROCERS' COMPANY.

COLONIAL SECRETARY AND LORD MILNER.

Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Kitchener were presented with the freedom of the Grocers' Company. A banquet was given to them in the evening.

In the course of his speech Mr. Chamberlain said that Lord Milner was a great administrator and well qualified to complete the work of Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener.

He said that it would be the duty of Lord Milner, than whom none was more competent, to lay the foundation of freedom in South Africa. Mr. Chamberlain said that he foresaw in the reorganisation of our newly acquired territories something which would make the Empire more than a mere geographical expression. The first duty of the century was to substitute everywhere in the Empire a broad imperial patriotism for a provincial spirit tending to the separation and disintegration of the Empire. He anticipated great results from the Colonial Conference in this direction. There were only two avenues to Imperial Unity, namely, Imperial Defence and Imperial Trade.

PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS.

THE AUTUMN SESSION.

Mr. Balfour stated in the House that the Autumn session would commence on the 16th October.

EX-PRESIDENT STEYN.

Ex-President Steyn and his family have arrived at Southamptom. Mr. Steyn was transferred on a stretcher to a Dutch steamer, without landing. He was met on board the Dutch vessel by the Delegates Fischer and Wessels. He is still paralysed in his legs and will undergo treatment in Holland.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

AUSTRALIANS vs. SUSSEX.

RECORD SCORING.

All cricket matches since the 31st ult. have been drawn.

In the match against Sussex the Australians scored 580 for six wickets, and then declared their innings at an end. Noble contributed 284 runs and Armstrong 172 not out. 428 runs were added for the sixth wicket. The previous wicket record was 411.

Sussex scored 185 runs, of which 130 were for one wicket.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE

TELEGRAPH vs. H. M. S. MAGDALA.

In connection with the Bombay Association Football League the above teams met on the Cooperage on Saturday evening. The first half was very even and each side scored once. In the second half the Telegraph managed to score about two minutes before time and so won the match by 2 goals to 1.

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*Delayed in transmission.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

"COLONEL" LYNCH COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

Colonel Lynch has been committed for trial.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

The Colonial Conference further discussed the Commercial relations of the Empire. The India Office was represented at the discussion.

SIR F. FORESTIER-WALKER.

GAZETTED GENERAL.

Forestier-Walker has been gazetted general.

[The above telegram is not likely to refer, as might appear, to the officer who was reported in a previous message to have been killed on the railway at Helouan in Egypt. This officer was Lieut.-Colonel M. C. B. F. Forestier-Walker, Assistant Adjutant-General in Egypt.

The officer who has been gazetted general is Sir Frederick William Edward Forestier Forestier-Walker, K. C. B., who has been Lieutenant-General since 1895. He was born in 1844, the eldest son of the late General Sir E. W. Forestier-Walker. He was educated at Sandhurst and entered the Scots Guards in 1862. He served in the Kaffir War 1877-78 and was mentioned in despatches and decorated C. B. He was military secretary to Sir Bartle Frere in 1878-79, served in the Zulu War 1879, including Ingezane and the occupation of Ekowe (despatches, and medal with clasp), was Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General in Bechuanaland in 1884 and was made C. M. G. In 1889-90, he commanded an Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, commanded the troops in Egypt from 1889 to 1895 and in the latter year was appointed Lieutenant-General Commanding the Western District. During 1899 and 1900 he was Lieutenant-General in Command of the lines of communications South Africa Field Force, and was twice mentioned in despatches.]

THE MAHARAJA OF BIKANIR.

A.-D.-C. TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Maharaja of Bikanir has been gazetted aide-de-camp to the Prince of Wales.

HOLBEIN'S ATTEMPT TO SWIM THE CHANNEL.

Holbein yesterday evening failed in his attempt to swim from Grisnez to Dover. He swam, however, to within ten miles of Dover in thirteen hours.

THE CLITHEROE ELECTION.

LABOUR CANDIDATE UNOPPOSED.

Mr. Shackleton, a labour candidate, has been returned to Parliament unopposed in succession to Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, who has been raised to the peerage.

[Mr. D. J. Shackleton, the new member for the Clitheroe Division of North-East Lancashire, is the Secretary of the Darwen Weavers' Association. He was selected at a conference of trade unionists, representatives of the Independent Labour Party and the Co-operative movement. Mr. Philip Snowden the prospective Socialist candidate, who recently contested a bye-election, at Wakefield, retired in favour of Mr. Shackleton, and the Liberal Party also decided not to oppose him. The Clitheroe Division is largely a working class constituency in which the voters are mainly cotton operatives though there are also a number of colliers in some of the districts surrounding Burnley, which are included in the division. It has been consistently Radical for years and had been represented by Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth since 1886. Only in 1892 had he to contest the division when the figures of the poll were: Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth (G. L.) 7657; Mr. W. E. Briggs (L. U.) 5,5.6; majority 2,151. In 1895 and again at the last election Sir Ughtred was returned unopposed. Mr. Shackleton the new member is a justice of the peace, and recently accompanied the deputation of the North and North-East Lancashire Cotton Manufacturers' Association on their mission to the United States to investigate the conditions of the cotton trade there. He is a man of somewhat independent political opinions, but on most matters he is acceptable to the Liberals.]

THE COTTON CRISIS.

The General Committee of the Federated Cotton Associations have deferred the action they had in view for a short time until the effect of the reduced production due to the holidays is felt.

RUSSIA'S NOTE TO THE POWERS.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

A semi-official announcement has been issued in in St. Petersburg to the effect that Russia expects a negative reply from the Powers to her note mentioned recently, proposing a joint agreement with a view to protecting international commerce against the artificial depression of prices. She will then affirm that she regards the increase of the duties on Russian sugar as an infrigement of the treaties, and will consider herself free to disregard treaty stipulations.

THE TURKISH DEBT.

An Irade has been issued, accepting M. Rouvier' scheme for the unification of the Turkish debt.

ELECTRICITY AND IRRIGATION.

A MADRAS WATER PUMPING SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, AUGUST 2.

The "Madras Mail" understands that a scheme is now before the Government of Madras for an electrical power project connected with the Pariyar Works. The power produced is to be utilised in pumping water for irrigating a large tract of the country.

THE RETURN OF THE MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR.

KOLHAPUR, AUGUST 2.

A crowded meeting of all classes and creeds presided over by Shri Abasaheb Pant Pratinidhi, Chief of Vishalgad, was held in the native library hall to take steps to give a fitting reception to H. H. the Maharaja Saheb on his Highness's return from England. A representative committee was appointed for the purpose.

INDIANS IN NATAL.

MEMORIAL FROM BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A letter has been addressed by the acting Secretary to the Bombay Government, General Department, to the Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Association stating in reply to a letter, dated the 5th June 1902, that the memorial of the Association regarding the fresh legislation affecting Natives of India, said to have been introduced into the Legislative Council of Natal, has been forwarded by the Government of India to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

A Bora Officer, named Kalif, left Bellary on the 23rd ultimo for Japan, paying his own passage.

TO PUSH THE SALE OF TEA.

AN INDIAN EXPORT DUTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 1.

A resolution of the Government of India appears in the "Gazette" referring to the proposal of the Indian Tea Association that Government should impose for five years a cess of one-fourth of a pie per pound on all Indian tea exported by sea from India, the proceeds to be devoted to push the sale of tea. The resolution states that the necessary legislation to give effect to this proposal, will be undertaken next cold weather, unless in the meantime weighty or widely entertained objections are received.

The resolution continues that objections to the proposed measure should reach the Government of India before the 1st December next.

THE MAHSUD WAZIRI BLOCKADE.

SERVICES OF WAZIRISTAN MILITIA.

TRIBUTE FROM GENERAL EGERTON.

A despatch by Major-General Egerton on the part taken by the Waziristan Militia in the recent Mahsud blockade operations is published in the "Gazette of India".

General Egerton cordially endorses the opinion expressed by the civil authorities as to the excellent work performed by these recently raised, but already extremely efficient, bodies of tribal militia, and states that the efficiency and gallantry displayed by them is deserving of recognition by the military authorities.

General Egerton goes on to mention the names of Captains A. W. F. Knox and E. E. Finnis for favourable notice in addition to those of Major Harman and Captain Fergusson Davie already referred to in despatches, adding I presume that the native officers and rank and file whose names are brought to notice, will be dealt with by the political authorities.

SIMLA, AUGUST 2.

The Waziristan Militia which forms the subject of General Egerton's despatch in the current "Gazette of India" had a very difficult part in the recent operations, having been raised in close proximity to and to some extent from amongst the very races under the blockade. Although only raised just before the operations commenced, they served loyally and efficiently throughout, taking an active part in the fighting and themselves capturing a great number of the enemy's cattle.

The success they achieved is a good beginning for the numerous bodies of border militia which play a very important part in the frontier policy inaugurated by the present Viceroy.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, AUGUST 1.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. J. Keatinge, Storekeeper, State Railways, has an extension of leave until the end November next.

Mr. Campion, Chief Engineer, Punjab, is permitted to retire with effect from the 3rd August, Colonel Thurburn succeeding him.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF LASCARS IN COLD LATITUDES.

A resolution of the Government of India is published which modifies the regulations hitherto in force prohibiting the employment of lascars on voyages to ports on the east coast of America north of 38 degress North latitude in winter.

As now ordered lascars may be sent as far North as 43 degress latitude on the coast in question, provided they are employed solely between decks in the engine and stewards departments and have voluntarily entered into special agreements to proceed so far.

THE MONSOON.

RAIN WANTED IN GUZARAT.

A large part of India is still doing badly in the matter of rain, Guzarat, the South India Deccan, and the West Satpuras last week getting only a few scattered showers, but in Northern India prospects appear to be improving. The report issued to-day by the Meteorological Department for the seven days ending yesterday, shows that rainfall of the period from the 2nd May to date was in defect in Baluchistan, the North-West dry area Guzarat West Satpuras, East Coast (south), the dry division of Burma, Patna, Waltair, Raipur, Jubbulpore, Jaipur, Indore and Hyderabad (Deccan), and normal or above normal everywhere else.

THE VOLUNTEERS AT DELHI.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMANDING OFFICERS.

SIMLA, AUGUST 2.

Lieutenant-Colonel Grey of the Punjab Light Horse will command the mounted volunteers (consisting of two squadrons) at the Delhi camp.

The battalion of dismounted volunteers will be commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel F. Goodwin of the 2nd Bombay-Baroda Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke of the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles will be in medical charge of the camp. The commanding officers will take their own adjutants, that is, the adjutants of the Punjab Light Horse and of the 2nd Bombay-Baroda Railway Volunteers. The squadron and company officers will be selected by the officers commanding corps in accordance with the list already published.

SEVERE STORM AT CALCUTTA.

BUILDINGS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

PANIC IN A POLICE COURT.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 2.

A terrific thunderstorm accompanied by torrential rain burst over Calcutta this afternoon, completely converting most of the streets into lakes, in many cases several feet deep, and disorganising vehicular traffic. The thunderclaps were deafeningly loud, and the lightning flashes numerous and extremely vivid. St. Joseph's Residental School, containing over seven hundred boys, was twice struck by lightning, but beyond the electric installation being destroyed and a masonry pillar broken no damage was done.

A vivid flash of lightning passed through the court of Abdur Rahim, Northern Division Police Magistrate, burning up the electric fan and causing considerable consternation in the crowded court. The magistrate, solicitors, pleaders, police officers and clerks promptly bolted to seek shelter elsewhere, and did not return for half an hour. The court building escaped undamaged.

Park Street Thana was also struck by lightning in two places, but no one was injured.

INDIAN FOOTBALL SHIELD.

FINAL TIE.

VICTORY FOR 93RD HIGHLANDERS.

The final round of the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield Competition was played off this evening in the presence of an enormous gathering of spectators, notwithstanding the inclement weather and the flooded state of the football field. The contestants were the Dalhousie Football Club and the splendid team of the 93rd Highlander.

The ground was simply a swamp, but both teams fought gallantly, and some pretty play was witnessed. In the first half neither side was able to score, but in the second half it was soon evident, the Dalhousie team were tired out. Taking advantage of this, the hardy Highlanders made several splendid rallies and eventually won the Shield by three goals to love.

At the start the betting on the teams was level, and the utter failure of Dalhousie to score caused some surprise.

THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION.

ISSUE OF THE REPORT.

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS.

ROPOSED RAISING OF MATRICULATION STANDARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 3.

The report of the Indian Universities Commission is issued. It recommends the passing of a general Universities Act to supplement and amend the existing Acts of Incorporation of the Indian Universities. The most important changes advised are the placing of the management of each university in the hands of the Senate consisting of not more than one hundred members for the older, and sixty members for the younger universities. These members to be largely appointed by Government, while the minority is to be elected by the appointed members or by the graduates, one-fifth of the members retiring every year but being eligible for reappointment or reelection.

The Senate is to elect a small syndicate which will include the Director of Public Instruction as ex-officio vice-chairman and will wield extensive powers which will be to a large extent independent of revision by the Senate.

The Commission further recommend the raising of the standard required at the matriculation examination, insistence upon stricter college discipline and upon a higher standard amongst affiliated colleges.

In their concluding paragraph the Commission say:—"We shall perhaps be told that in attempting to indicate how the standard may be raised we have framed proposals which may result in the withdrawal of some of the opportunities now offered to students in India. Under the system we advocate, the expense of college education will in many cases be increased, and it may be argued that the measures which we propose will have the incidental effect of narrowing the popular basis of higher education. To this argument we reply that in all matters relating to higher education efficiency must be the first and paramount consideration. It is better for India that a comparatively small number of young men should receive a sound liberal education than that a large number should be passed through an inadequate course of instruction leading to a depreciated degree."

The report is unanimous except as regards the Hon. Mr. Goorcodas Banerjee, who appends a long note of dissent.

The following is the arrangement proposed by the Universities Commission for insuring that educational talent shall be sufficiently represented on the syndicates:—Where not more than two members of the senate are elected to represent a faculty, one at least shall be a college head or professor; where more than two are thus elected, a majority at least shall be college heads or professors in that faculty. In the course of their report the Commission state that although the proposal to create a new university at Nagpur has received both official and popular support, they find themselves unable to recommend immediate action.

DISHONEST REVENUE OFFICER.

POONA, AUGST. 3.

Shanker Turkaram, a revenue officer of Vadki village, was placed before the Poona Mamletdar, charged with misappropriation of Rs. 72, land assessment money, paid by cultivators. Accused was found guilty and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

DACOITS AT WORK.

A serious dacoity took place in Ranvangon village, in the house of a Marwari banker named Chunilal Javerimal. Men armed with sticks and torches entered the house, and after handling the inmates roughly, carried away property worth Rs. 1,500.

PLAGUE IN DHARWAR.

Twenty-three deaths and twenty-three attacks from plague took place in Dharwar during last week.

From Tuesday next all passengers coming from Southern Mahratta country will be examined medically on the railway platform.

H. H. THE RAO OF CUTCH.

SHOT OUT OF HIS CARRIAGE.

H. H. the Rao of Cutch while driving with his Dewan yesterday evening, met with a carriage accident near Bund Gardens. His Highness was out in an open landau drawn by a pair of horses: near the gardens Mr. Stewart, photographer, who has just brought a motor cycle from England, passed by, the horses grew restive at the noise, shied and overturned the carriage, his Highness and the Dewan were shot out on to the sandy track of the adjoining ridge. Fortunately neither were hurt. The horses became quiet afterward. No great damage was done to the vehicle.

His Highness got into another carriage and drove back to his residence.

LODGE LEVEL.

LORD NORTHCOTE PAYS A VISIT.

POONA, JULY 3.

Lodge Level, 702, S. C., Kirkee, received a visit from Lord Northcote, Grand Master Designate, and officers of the Grand Lodge yesterday evening.

After a hearty welcome, the Master of the Lodge made a statement on lodge affairs.

The Grand Master after the usual questions said he was pleased to receive such a good account of Lodge Level, and congratulated the members thereupon, also upon the harmony existing within their Lodge. He said he knew that in lodges where the majority were military men, liability to fluctuation in numbers was great, owing to tranfers. Lodge Level had lost many members owing to the departure of batteries from Kirkee, still he was glad that the Lodge was in a fair way to make up the deficiency. The Grand Master pointed out the valuable services rendered to the Lodge by its Past Masters, Brothers Copus, Bowers, and Beckett, and others. He said it had given him great pleasure during two and-a-half years he has been in India, to note that the daughter lodges of the Scottish Constitution have been making great strides towards an increase of numbers and funds, and hoped it would continue to do so.

Brother Dennis, the Master of the Lodge thanked his Excellency the Grand Master for the visit.

The meeting concluded with a banquet.

BANGALORE RACES.

THIRD DAY.

BANGALORE, AUGUST 2.

The third day of the Banglore Race meeting was held to-day. Results:—

HORSE HURDLE RACE.—One and a half miles, over 6 flights.

Sultan of Johore's Gauline, 11st 7lbs	Capt. Randall	1
Dr Spooner Hart's Chorister, 11st	Carter	2
Mr Hawley's Chancellor, 10st 10lbs	Owner	3

Also ran Lady Jasmine, 10st. 13lbs.—Time 2 mins., 2-5 secs.

AUGUST STAKES.—One and a quarter mile.

Aga Khan's Allie, 9st. 5lbs	Cowell	1
M Apcar's Malto, 8st. 4lbs	Robinson	2
Col Desarajur's Misrule, 9st	Oomerkhan	3

Time—2 mins., 14 secs.

ORIENTAL SUBSTITUTION RACE.—Five furlongs.

Col Desarajur's Bellery, 7st. 12lbs	O'Neill	1
Col Grant's Debate, 8st. 5lbs	Gooloo	2
Mr Bowring's Killarney, 9st 8lbs	Oomerkhan	3

Also ran Drumbeg, 7st. 5lbs.—Time 1 min. 11 secs.

EXCELSIOR STAKES.—Five furlongs.

Mr Sattar's Ocean, 9st	Robinson	1
Hajiboy Visram's Nautilus, 10st	Penton	2
Col Desarajur's Acme, 10st 2lbs	Oomerkhan	3

Also ran Beccles, 9st. 6lbs., and Jubilee, 8st. 13lbs. Time—1 min., 8 secs.

ALL HORSE HANDICAP.—Five furlongs.

Mr Biswas's Promontory, 8st 5lbs	Penton	1
Hajiboy Visram's Harpist, 8st 6lbs	Robinson	2
Sultan of Johore's Carara, 10st 2lbs	Ferguson	3

Also ran Redoubt, 8st. 4lbs.—Time 1 min., 6 secs.

WELTER STAKES.—Five furlongs.

Mr Henderson's Coree Belle, 9st 11lbs	Capt Randall	1
Capt Armstrong's Son of a Gun, 11st	McQuade	2

Time 1 min., 8 secs.

An extra day's racing has been appointed for Monday.

THE BANK OF CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 3.

At the half yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Calcutta yesterday, Mr. D. King, who presided, stated that the funds had increased since December last by thirty odd lakhs of rupees, which would enable them to pay the usual dividends at 6 and 5 per cent. per annum on preference and ordinary shares, respectively, adding another lakh to the reserve, making that fund 14 lakhs, and increasing the sum carried forward to Rs. 57,561.

BADMINTON TOURNAMENT AT POONA.

POONA, AUGUST 2.

The tournament, which has been in progress during the last three weeks, was brought to a successful conclusion yesterday evening before a large number of spectators, who were much interested, the excitement being maintained by a close finish. The finals were played between Miss T. Parker and Mr. Swifte, owe 10 and Miss Price and Mr. Hall plus 8. The former pair won after a very keen struggle. Miss Parker and Mr. Swifte won the first game at 5 to 1, after setting at 13, their opponents took the second at 15 to 0, while the third was annexed by the first named pair at 5 to 2, having set at 13. The last game was the most exciting, Miss Price and her partner being actually 13 to 0, it seemed that nothing could prevent them winning. Mr. Swifte, however, resolved that win he would and he did. It is needless to say that his play was of the very highest order, placing and feathering to perfection. Miss Parker played quite the right game in allowing her partner a free hand. Everyone would have liked to have seen Miss Price win as she played quite up to from and did her best against powerful opponents. The only other close game was between Mr. and Mrs. Phelips plus 5, who beat Miss R. Parker and Colonel Light, 15-0, 14-15, 15-5 and were unlucky to have to scratch owing to indisposition. Below will be found the result of the Tournament:—

FIRST ROUND.

Miss Legh, Mr Duxbury, owe 8, beat Mrs Clifton, Mr Hedley-Henderson, plus 2
15·2 15·5.

SECOND ROUND.

Mrs Phelips, Mr Phelips, plus 5, beat Miss R Parker, Colonel Light, plus 4
15·0 14·15 15·5

Miss Price, Mr Hall, plus 8, beat Miss Legh, Mr Duxbury, owe 8
15·11 15 owe 4

Miss L Parker, Mr Swifte, owe 10, beat Mrs Prior, Mr Williams, plus 8
15·3 15·12

Mrs MacTier, Mr McCraith, owe 6, scr Miss Bainbridge, Mr Scott, plus 1 scr.

THIRD ROUND.

Miss Price, Mr Hall, Walked over Miss L Parker, Mr Swifte, W. O.

FINALS.

Miss L Parker, Mr Swifte, beat Miss Price, Mr Hall
13·5·1 0·15 13·15·2.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. CHENOY'S XI.

The Poona Gymkhana to-day suffered another defeat, this time at the hands of Mr. Chenoy's XI, who came from Bombay. It was a two days' match, but owing to a heavy shower of rain on Thursday play had to be stopped yesterday, and the match commenced at eleven this morning. The Parsis won the toss and batting first made 202 in playing in the first innings till 4 p.m. The Poona Gymkhana in turn, but were soon disposed of by the excellent bowling of Writer and Polishwalla for the small score of 65 runs. The former took six wickets and the latter four. The Gymkhana had to follow on, and had made 41 runs in the second innings for the loss of two wickets when time was called. The following are the scores:—

CHENOY'S XI.

1st Innings.

Mr. F P Cola'awalla, st Sprott, b Sargent	
P Pagliwala, c Sprott, b Pavri	13
E J Tavadia, not out	61
P J Chenoy, c Manners, b Sargent	0
D M Raja, c Hazelton, b Pavri	6
B F Mehta, b Pavri	19
B D Cursetjee, c Pavri, b Tillard	32
P N Polishwalla, st Sprott, b Tillard	10
R P Master, b Field	0
J H Irani, b Field	6
D N Writer, st Sprott, b Tillard	1
Extras	15
Total	202

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Wilkins, b Polishwalla	1		
Major Field, b Polishwalla	23	not out	18
Dr Pavri, b Writer	6	c Raja, b Polishwalla.	5
Mr Tillard, b Polishwalla	6		
Major Hazelton, b Writer	0		
Mr Manners, b Polishwalla	0		
Mr Sprott, b Writer	1		
Mr Cahill, b Writer	7		
Mr Savile, b Writer	1		
Mr Sargent, b Writer	9		
Mr Arthur, not out	3	b Writer	14
Extras	8	Extras	4
Total	65	Total	41

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

CHENOY'S INNINGS.

	O	M	R	W
Mr Pavri	33	11	47	3
Manners	6	1	13	0
Sargent	18	5	49	2
Tillard	10	2	21	3
Wilkins	3	1	13	0
Field	10·1	2	23	2
Hazelton	7	2	13	0
Cahill	2	0	8	0

POONA.

	O	R	M	W	O	R	M	W
Mr. Writer	13·5	19	4	6	6	13	1	1
Mr. Polishwalla	13	38	2	4	5·1	24	0	1

* Bowled one wide ball.

POONA GYMKHANA VS. BARONET.

The match will be played on the Poona ground on Monday and Tuesday. The following will represent Poona Gymkhana. Messrs. Wilkins, Cahill, Tillard, Lumsden, Sargent, Manners, Sprott, Captains Wood, Greig, and Major Field.

QUARANTINE AT BASRAH.

A Bombay Government "Gazette Extraordinary" issued on Saturday states:—The following telegram from the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 1564-E.A, dated the 1st August 1902, is published for general information:—

"Resident, Baghdad, reports that ten days quarantine has been declared at Basrah against arrivals from Gwadur, where cholera has broken out in epidemic form. There were 203 deaths up to 28th July".

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz, Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Bolama interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

Cable anger Calianda interrupted.

Telegrams for islands of Sumatra and Weh will be forwarded via Medan without change of rate.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay. from the United Kingdom during the 24th hours ending at 8 p. m. on the 3rd August 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	2	6	20 p.m.	13	27
Teheran	3	8	35 p.m.	—	17
Suez	3	1	15 p.m.	—	23

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 3rd August, 1902.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	45	0	1
,, Karachi	0	20	0	2
,, Madras	0	25	0	3

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE RESIGNATION OF LORD SALISBURY.

LONDON, JULY 18.

I remember a great many Ministerial crises but I cannot re-call one which has excited so little stir as the one we are now passing through. That this should be so must to a large extent be attributed to the fact that the retirement of Lord Salisbury from the scene he has dominated, for so many year had been long discounted though it came a little earlier than it was generally expected. When it was seen that Lord Salisbury had appointed his favourite private Secretary, Sir Schomberg McDonald to a permanent post in a Government department, it was only natural to intimate that this was preparatory to the great Stateman's disappearance from public life. Still it was thought that he would defer taking the final step until after the final Coronation of the King. That Lord Salisbury decided not to postpone his resignation any longer was the best possible proof of His Majesty's recovery. Anxious as Lord Salisbury may have been to relieve himself of the burden of responsibility as chief Minister of the Crown, we may be sure that he would not have huried matters had he not been assured beforehand that his doing so would be in any way detrimental to the health of the King. It must soften the pang, Lord Salisbury cannot fail to feel in parting from the direction of the affairs of the greatest Empire in the world, to know that he carries with him into his retirement the good will, respect and even affection of all classes and parties. It has often been said that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, though he does not possess the eloquence of a Gladstone outshines all his contemporaries in felicity of thought and language on occasions when that quality is the most needed. The leader of the opposition never showed to greater advantage than on Monday last. After Mr. Balfour in a few well-chosen words had eulogised his predecessor, Sir Henry said:—I can assure the right hon. gentleman that the feeling which he has expressed is not confined to his side of the House, nor to any particular party in this country. The great and distinguished Statesman who has now, it appears, retired from the foremost position in the Empire under the Crown, carries with him the respect and the gratitude of his fellow-countrymen, irrespective of their political opinions. The Opposition leader went on to observe: "I cannot say that Lord Salisbury has ever shown any partiality towards the party with which I am connected (here there was some good-humoured laughter), but though he has often been a strenuous, antagonist, and has sometimes thrown a good deal of that cold water which he is capable of throwing upon the ardent aspirations of the Liberal party, yet I can at least say this, that in his dealings with foreign affairs and with international questions, he has, again and again, earned our applause and approval and confidence. It is a subject of deep regret to us, quite as much as to the right hon. gentleman, if Lord Salisbury no longer takes part in the councils of the Empire". At the great banquet given the same evening at the National Liberal Club in honour of the Colonial Premiers, Sir Henry again referred in highly sympathetic terms to Lord Salisbury, and it was interesting to notice that his graceful tribute evoked hearty cheers which were evidently genuine, and which continued for sometime. Without undue vanity it may be said that such an incident could not have occurred in any other country where party government prevails.

THE NEW PRIME MINISTER.

In the circumstances it would not have been according to precedent to the outgoing Prime Minister to have volunteered any suggestion to the King, to whom his Majesty should send for. The King, however, paid Lord Salisbury the compliment of asking him for his advice and his Lordship at once suggested Mr. Balfour. In a very short time Mr. Balfour was closeted with the King. What passed in the Sovereign's sick-chamber, may be inferred from what happened immediately after Mr. Balfour's departure. Mr. Balfour on leaving the Royal presence visited another such chamber, that of Mr. Chamberlain, and subsequently had interviews with his other colleagues. This was on Friday afternoon. Within twenty-four hours Mr. Balfour was in a position to intimate his readiness to accept the Prime Ministership with the concurrence of, as it turns out, the only two possible rivals—Mr. Chamberlain and the Duke of Devonshire. There were many who thought that when the inevitable change came the difficulties connected with conflicting interests would be such as to place the Premiership in the hands of Lord Lansdowne. But these anticipations were entirely beyond the mark. It is curious to observe how little Lord Lansdowne has been heard of during the past and he the has not even gained the leadership in the House of Lords, that position having been assumed by the Duke of Devonshire, at as he himself has told us, the desire of Mr. Balfour. The "Times" insists that Mr. Chamberlain never was a candidate for the Premiership; the same can hardly be said about the Duke of Devonshire and although neither in his speech at the Foreign Office nor in his remarks later in the House of Lord, did he betray any signs of disappointment, I have good reason for believing that he is greatly mortified at the turn events have taken. The decision come to by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to give up office was a real surprise and gave rise to all sorts of conjectures. Some say that his retirement means that we are on the eve of sensational fiscal experiments against which his old fashioned Tree Trade ideas revolt; but I do not think we need look further than his own speech at the Foreign Office for an explanation of his contemplated retirement. As the "Times" says, it is not unnatural that Sir Michael should pass away from politics with the chief with whom and under whom he has served so long. Equally natural is the retirement announced to-day of Earl Cadogan, who has done such splendid services to his party and to his country as Lord Lieutenant, and who it has long been known was desirous of resigning his post at the first favourable moment. There is much talk in the air of other coming changes, and Lord Curzon's name is in everybody's mouth. It is a tribute to the Viceroy that directly the crisis commenced, he was the first to be thought of in connection with the reconstruction of the Cabinet. He is wanted at home; but he is also wanted in India, and in well-informed circles there is pretty strong feeling that we shall not see him in England until the full term of his present appointment expires. It is to be hoped, however, that if his lordship does come back, he will not accept a peerage and bury himself in the House of Lords. If he goes to the uppper chamber his chances of ever becoming Prime Minister of England will be rendered very remote.

AN INTERESTING GARDEN PARTY.

On Wednesday Sir William and Lady Lee-Warner entertained H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur and his party. H. H. the Aga Khan, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Lady Jeejeebhoy and party, the Chief of Vinchur, and the other Provincial representatives at a Garden Party at their residence Oldfield, Bickley Park. About 250 guests assembled, to do honour to the Indian representatives. The Maharaja of Idar was delayed at Newmarket and did not arrive in time. The day was fine and there was no stiffness about the party. The Indian visitors soon fell among old friends. You could hear Sir Baba Khem Sing assuring Mrs. Buxton, daughter of John Lavin, that he remembered her as a little child in Jalandhar; Lady Inglis, Lady Lyall and other North-Westers found old friends from Oudh and Allahabad. Sir Evan James, General Holland, and Mr. Vidal were busy showing the garden to the Parsi ladies; Mr. Chitnavis and the Nawab Faiz Ali Khan met their former colleagues in the Legislative Council. Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, M. P., was present, and the Bombay element was naturally strong. The Kolhapur party found much inside the house to remind them of home, and the Maharaja admired a picture of his father, the former Chief of Kagal. The Aga Khan readily falls into the ways of English society, and his remarks upon public questions of interest were evidently sought by many of the company, who live what is called a public life. It goes without saying that India past and present was represented by most of the India Office hierarchy and retired Anglo-Indians. The Wingates, Wests, Reids, Lyalls

Pollens, Gilberts, Peiles, and Wodehayes were there with the Dick-Cunynghams, Flemings, and Chalmers. Mrs. Poulden, sister of Sir Guildford Molesworth, pleased the Maharaja of Kolhapur by bringing him a splendid bouquet of roses. Local society gathered in force, including as every county does, the names of well-known visitors to India, Buxtons, Lennards, and Howards. The Indian visitors expressed themselves as highly gratified. They were less objects to be stared at than usual, and there were more to exchange words with them in Hindustani than elsewhere, while the well-timbered fields and smell of newly gathered hay were an obvious relief to them after dusty town.

THE LASCAR QUESTION.

I hear that Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree, M. P., is to give evidence next week before the committee which, under the chairmanship of Sir Francis Jeune, is inquiring into the manning of our mercantile marine, and it is also possible that a few lascars themselves will be examined by the committee. As I mentioned last week, the proceedings of the committee are being conducted in private, and I am therefore unable to send you a report of the evidence given a few days ago by Khan Bahadur Chichgar who, as your readers are aware, was specially selected to come to England to present the case on behalf of the lascars. From a conversation I have since had with the Khan Bahadur, I am inclined to think that the facts he produced will have a good effect. Lascars as he reminded me, were a seafaring race long before the days of ocean going steamers, and they naturally gravitated to this class of vessels when sailing ships were displaced. Another point to be remembered is that in India more than in any other country special callings are hereditary. Communities and castes are loath in some cases indeed prohibited from forsaking their particular calling inherited from their forefathers. Deprive the lascars of their employment in steam vessels, and they would now that the sailing vessels trade has disappeared be deprived of the means of earning a livelihood. Not through Lascar competition but owing to quite other causes has the employment of British seamen decreased. The real competitor of the British sailor is not the Indian sailor, but the foreign sailor. Statistics show that in the last five years that while British seamen have decreased by 5,558 in the British marine, the number of foreign seamen, Swedes, Norwegians, Germans and Americans have in the same time increased to the extent of 3562. Of 121,150 aliens who arrived in the United Kingdom from the Continent last year, no fewer than 12,042 were sailors. In 1892 the number of British sailors employed in sailing vessels was 20,000 more than it is to-day. How is that? It cannot be the fault of the lascars for they were not to be found on board sailing ships. Another fact to be remembered is this. In 1900 no fewer than 58,000 desertions or 45 per cent. of the total number of engagements occurred at British ports. Lessen the number of lascars employed on British ships, and who would profit? why the foreign sailors. All export testimony goes to show that lascars make efficient seamen and firemen. Khan Bahadur Chichgar informs me that the usefulness of the lascars is such that they are now preferred by German and Italian lines to European crews which owing to the effects of climate are supposed to deteriorate. Remarks not very flattering to lascars are sometimes made as to their behaviour in gales, cyclones, and typhoons. I fancy that in this point Khan Bahadur would be able to reassure Sir Francis Jeune's Committee. Certainly he could refer to the annual report of the shipping masters of Calcutta and Bombay in proof of the admirable qualities and capability as sailors. I called Khan Bahadur Chichgar's attention to the complaints made by the trade unionist of the food and accommodation provided for lascars and to their contention that in these respects all nationalities should be treated the same. Khan Bahadur Chichgar smiled and said the lascars were quite happy under existing arrangements. Indeed, he said, that their rations and quarters on board ship are far and away superior to what they are accustomed to on land.

DEVELOPMENT OF OUR AFRICAN PROTECTORATES.

From a question asked in the House of Commons by Mr. John Ellis, it appears that during the past financial year the grants-in-aid of the African Protectorates were as follows:—Somaliland, £60,000; British Central Africa, £50,000; East Africa Protectorate, £93,000; Uganda £172,000. For the Uganda Railway the sums advanced during the period in question to meet expenditure under the Uganda Railway Acts amount to £870,000. The boundary between the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates has since the beginning of the year been decided so that the railway now lies wholly in East Africa. Mr. Ellis has also elicited some interesting information respecting the trade of the Protectorates. The figures are thus summarised:—East Africa Protectorate and Uganda:—Total Imports £946,800. Natural Imports (that is, excluding Administration and Public Works imports, but including specie amounting to £170,000), £585,000, of which there came from the United Kingdom £123,000, and from India £312,000 (including all the specie). Total exports, £115,180. Practically all are consigned to Zanzibar or Aden, and it is impossible to ascertain the ultimate destination.

British Central Africa:—Total imports, £186,000 Natural imports, £173,260, of which there came from the United Kingdom £136,260, and from India £4,000 (assuming none of the Administration imports came from India). Total exports, £45,000 of which there was exported to the United Kingdom £32,000.

Somaliland:—Natural imports, £394,000. Total exports, £364,000. Practically the whole trade is with Aden, and it is impossible, the Foreign Office reports, to ascertain the ultimate origin or destination.

The figures for East Africa, Uganda, and British Central Africa are for the year ending December 31, 1901. These for Somaliland are for the twelve months which expired on March 31st last.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—July 18.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut Col G H D Gimlette, I M S, B
Major W F Shakespear, 6th B Cov
Capt F W Pirrie, I S C, Survey Dept, B
Mr R L Harris, B Cov
Mr L C Adami, B Cov
Mr J Eliot, C I E, B
Mr D E Daniell, B
Mr W Macalister, B
Mr R C Cumming, B
Mr A Cooley, B
Mr E Blaber, B
Mr G Pirie, B
Mr Hira Lal, B
Mr A S Montgomery, B
Mr H Cousens, B
Capt R B B Howe, 14th M I
Capt W Lethbridge, I M S, M
Lieut J F Woodham, 16th M I
Mr A C Dutt, M Cov
Mr A P Russell, M
Col Sir C H Leslie, Bart, C B, I S C
Lieut W H C Forster, I M S

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Capt H L Crosthwaite, B, 3 mo privilege leave and 8 mo furl
Capt F Copeland, 30th B I, 3 mo M C
Mr W R Partridge, B Cov, extraordinary leave from Sept 20, 1902, to Oct 25, 1902
Mr P C Lyon, B Cov, 4 mo furl
Mr A Ross, B Cov, 3 mo M C
Mr E G Drake-Brockman, B Cov, 17 days' furl
Mr H W Boileau, B, 6 mo extraordinary leave on M C
Mr W Sullivan, B 3 1-2 mo M C, in continuation of privilege leave
Mr F C T Halliday, B, 2 mo M C
Lieut Col G B Stevens, 4th M Pioneers, 3 weeks
Capt C H L Falk, I M S, M, 6 weeks' furl
Mr F J Richards, M Cov, 2 mo special leave in continuation of privilege leave
Capt H W Johnston, 7th M I 3 mo M C
Capt P G Cunningham, 1st Bo Grenadiers, 4 mo M C
Mr T R D Bell, Bo, 3 days furl
Mr L H Spence, Bo, 6 days furl
Major H L Dodgson, 2nd Rajpoots, 14 days
Major J A Houison Craufurd, I S C, 2 mo M C
Capt J H G Casserly, 4 mo M C
Capt A A Gibbs, I M S, 1 week
Capt A W Pennington, I S C, to Oct 31, 1902
Capt F A Strick, 2 mo M C
Capt J Davidson, I M S, 3 mo.
Engineer J J Walmsley, R I M, 3 mo M C
Assist Engineer F Pool, R I M, 4 mo M C
Miss C G Loch, lady superintendent, I N S, 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col T H Sweeny, I M S, B
Major M A Tighe, I S C, B
Dr J W Leather, B
Mr G Whittle, B Cov
Mr T W Morris, B Cov
Mr H F Samman, B Cov
Mr J O Miller, C S I, B Cov
Mr E G Drake-Brockman, B Cov
Mr B Lindsay, B Cov
Mr F J Monahan, B Cov
Mr W H Chase, B
Mr J S Gregory, B
Mr A Mons, B
Mr J L Pigott, B
Mr J Benton, B
Mr P G Jacobs, B
Mr W H Mills, B
Mr G F Meiklejohn, B
Mr J H Waite, B
Mr F B O'Shea, B
Mr P F de la F Sherman, B
Mr D M Straight, B
Mr J Mullins, B
Mr P M D Burke, P.
Capt T E Watson, I M S, M
Mr R G A Thomson, M
Major T E Dyson, I M S, Bo
Capt J B Hill, 20th Bo I
Mr M B Tyabji, Bo Cov
Mr T R D Bell, Bo
Mr J E Down, Bo
Mr D. George, Bo
Mr L H Spence, Bo
Lieut F L S Clarke, 30th P I
Lieut Col J McLoghry, I M S
Lieut Col M J Keiawala, I M S
Capt F L Northcote, Norfolk Regt
Lieut F E Koebel, R A
Lieut B H Jones, R I M

MR. W. D. SHEPPARD.

It is a singular coincidence that Mr. W. D. Sheppard should have returned to Bombay from leave in May 1901, to relieve Mr. W. L. Harvey; and that the latter gentleman should have returned from leave in August 1902, to relieve Mr. Sheppard from the duties of Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. Mr. W. L. Harvey was welcomed back to Bombay on Saturday from his well-earned leave, and on the same day Mr. Sheppard left by the English mail steamer for a year's rest from work, with the hearty good wishes of all who came in contact with him during the fifteen months he acted as Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Sheppard was educated at the Hereford Cathedral School and New College, Oxon; and joined the service in October 1886, arriving in this country in the December following, when he was placed under the Collector of Belgaum to learn the routine of business. He subsequently worked as Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Belgaum and Karwar, in which latter district he was, in January 1892, appointed Forest Settlement Officer. For some time, Mr. Sheppard officiated as Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar at Kanara, and continued in that office till July 1894, when he was appointed to act as Assistant Political Agent in the Southern Maratha Country in addition to his own duties. In April 1896, he was transferred to Dharwar, and subsequently to Bijapur as Personal Assistant to the Collector; but for the greater portion of the time, until January 1898, he worked at Kanara as Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar. On his return from three months' leave in September 1898, he was transferred to Poona, and officiated as Collector and Magistrate and District Registrar at Poona, and Political Agent in Bhore. Here he earned a well-deserved reputation for great capacity in controlling large urban communities; and his services were recognised in May 1900 with the title of "Kaiser-i-Hind", first-class. He proceeded to Europe on a year's furlough which would have expired in June 1901, but was recalled from England a month sooner to officiate as Municipal Commissioner in place of Mr. W. L. Harvey, who left in May of that year on furlough to Europe. The excellent work that Mr. Sheppard has done during the past fifteen months has been fittingly acknowledged both in the Standing Committee and the Corporation, by members of both bodies who were in the best position to judge of it. Willing testimony has been borne to the able, tactful and courteous manner in which he discharged his onerous duties as Municipal Commissioner, and to the very valuable services he has rendered to the Municipality. Much of the success of the work done by the Standing Committee was due to the harmony which always existed between them and the Commissioner. The prominent feature of Mr. Sheppard's career was it was cheerfully admitted, that he always tried to meet the wishes of the members, and never attempted to push on his views against their opinion when he found himself in opposition to them. He had proved a painstaking, prudent, and popular Commissioner. The Corporation have also placed on record their approbation of the able, tactful, and sympathetic manner in which Mr. Sheppard discharged his onerous duties as acting Municipal Commissioner during the last fifteen months, thus rendering excellent service to the Bombay Municipality.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER TO MR. SHEPPARD.

Over sixty friends of Mr. Sheppard connected with the Municipal Corporation, invited him to a dinner given in his honour at the Ripon Club, Apollo Bunder, on Friday evening last. The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, C. I. E., was in the chair, and among others present were the Hon. Mr. S. Rebsch, Messrs. J. Macdonald, Leslie Crawford, E. H. Aitken, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Messrs. Currimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, J. Baptista, Ardasir F. Unwalla, Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E., Abdul Husain Adamjee Peerbhoy, S. D. Khote, K. N. Kabrajee Jehangir Bomonjee Petit, Sorabjee C. Dhondy, Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Eknath R. Khote, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, D. E. Wacha, Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, Jamsetjee Ardasir Wadia, Hormusjee A. Wadia, Jafferbhoy Rahimtula, Currimally Peerbhoy, Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Rustom K. R. Cama, Byramjee Nasarwanjee Servai, Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kazi Kabirudin, Fazulbhoy Jumabhoy Laljee, Rao Bahadur Wandekar, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, Dr. Jehangir Lilaoowalla, Dr. C. Dadachanjee, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. De Monte, Dr. Turner, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., Dr. Ardaseer P. Cama, etc. After dinner was over the Honourable Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Honourable Mr. H. S. Dikshit, and Messrs. Vitbaldas Damodar Thuckersey, Sarafalli Mamoojee, and Muljee B. Barbhaya joined the party. After the loyal toasts, the chairman proposed the toast of Mr. Sheppard, and in doing so, eulogised the services rendered by him during the times of plague and famine in Bombay, Poona, and Bijapur. Mr. Sheppard, in returning thanks, expressed his great gratification at the gathering held in his honour, of which, he said, he would always feel proud. Mr. Ardesir F. Unwalla having proposed the chairman's toast, the proceedings terminated at a late hour.

CORONATION DAY IN BOMBAY.

On Saturday next, the day of Coronation of the King-Emperor, the Parsi community will hold the grand "jusson," or thanksgiving service, at Allbles Baug at 4-30 p. m.

At 9 a. m. the same day, a "jusson" service will be held at Mr. Tata's fire-temple at Bandora under the supervision of the officiating priest, Dastoor Khurshedji Byramjee Sahiyar. After the "jusson" an address will be delivered on the King-Emperor Edward and his just government. All Zorastrian ladies and gentlemen are invited to the ceremonies.

Under special arrangements made by the trustees, Messrs. Cowasji Dadabhoy Banajee, Byramjee Nanabhoy Banajee, and Limjee N. Banajee, a thanksgiving service will be held on Saturday at 10 a. m. at the Framjee Cowasjee Banajee fire-temple, to which all Zorastrian ladies and gentlemen are invited.

The same afternoon at 4-30 p. m., a "jusson" ceremony will be held at the Narialwalla fire-temple at Dadur, after which the officiating priest, Ervad Framjee Hormasjee Madon, will deliver an address on a Zorastrian's duty towards his king and his government.

The professors and students of the Grant Medical College will hold a Coronation party the same day.

FAREWELL GATHERING AT SHOLAPUR.

Mr. R. P. Carreras, District Traffic Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway left Sholapur for Bangalore on Friday on three months' privilege leave. As this popular officer on the expiration of his leave will not return to Sholapur but will take charge of the Bhusawal District, the office and station staff arranged a valedictory Pansupari entertainment which was held in Mr. Babne's bungalow. A large number of Railway employes together with many influential citizens (Europeans and Native including the popular Collector of Sholapur, Mr. Maconchie, and other Government officers, assembled. A short speech was made by Mr. Bapu, chief clerk of the office, who expressed in fitting terms the regret felt by one and all at the loss of such a kind and popular officer. Mr. Carreras in a few suitable sentences thanked Mr Bapu and those who had assembled to do him honour for the very kindly feeling they had exhibited towards him. Afterwards Mr. Carreras and others were garlanded and Pansupari was handed round, and refreshments provided both for Europeans and Natives. Subsequently a photograpic group was taken and thus ended the ceremony.

POONA RACES AND STEEPLECHASES.

26th, 27th and 29th September, 1st, 4th and 6th October, 1902.

Owners are reminded that 1st entries close on Tuesday 5th August 1902. Entries must be made on Forms which can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 18th July 1902.

THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

On Saturday the annual general meeting of the Anjuman-I-Islam was held at the Anjuman Hall at 5-30 p. m. under the presidency of the Honorable Mr. Justice B. Tyebji. The following appointments were made: Honourable Mr. Justice B. Tyebji, President, Mr. Carimbhoy Ibrahim, Vice-President, The Honourable Mr. Justice B. Tyebji Mr. Carimbhoy Ibrahim and Hajee Suleman Abdul Wahid, Honorary Treasurers, Messrs. Fatealli Shaik Ahmed and Kazi Kaberudin, Honorary Secretaries, Messrs. Jaferalli Rehimtulla and Karimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, Auditors.

In place of the five deceased members, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Dr. Ismael Jan Mahamed, Messrs. Nujurudin Tyebji, Hajee Abul Sattar and Hajee Mahamed Makka, the following new members were appointed in the Managing Committee, viz: Messrs. Adamjee Peerbhoy, Aaboo Siddik, Aga Mirza Mahamed Shiraji, Hajee Ismael Gulamahamed, and Hajee Abdul Karim Hajee Abubeker. The annual report which was in Urdu amongst other things stated that the year on the whole was of advancement and progress. The authorities of the Anjuman had no reason to complain about the condition of the Anjuman-i-Islam. The year started with 109 members, 8 members died during the course of the year and three new members were added. Three public meetings, five monthly meetings, and nine meetings of the Managing Committee were held. The most important meeting was called for the purpose of sending congratulations and an address on behalf of the Mahomedan community to His Imperial Majesty King Edward VII. The President forwarded the address on behalf of the Society. Another public meeting was called to collect subscription for the Hedjaz. For this noble object Rs. 31,000 were promised, out of which Rs. 15,000 were recovered and sent to the authorities at Constantinople by the President. On receipt of reply the Anjuman will collect more subscription for the same object. The third important event, was the distribution of prizes and performing the opening ceremony of the M. H. Makba Gymnasium by His Excellency the Governor. During the same period the Anjuman had to regret the death of H. H. Amir Abdul Rehmankhan and had an occasion to congratulate H. H. Amir Habibulakhan on his accession. The financial condition of the Anjuman was in every way sound. Five Professor Mirza Hairat scholarships, Rs. 10 per month were given to the students of several colleges. Two Hajee Haroon Siddik scholarships of Rs. 15 per month were also given to two other college students. Two Adamjee Peerbhoy scholarships of Rs. 5 per month each were given to the students of the Anjuman schools. In addition to the above four scholarships of Rs. 4 per month each have been established by Mr. Mahomed Hassan Makba, and three scholarships also of Rs. 4 each have been established by Mr. Hajee Ismail Gulamahomed. The balance of Rs. 138 out of the Nizamiah scholarschips fund that was at the disposal of the Anjuman, was utilised by the Anjuman in giving help to the poor students. A sum of Rs. 100 given by Mr. Saik Abdul Aziz bin Mashari was used in accordance with the wishes of the donor in supplying books to the poor students.

LIBRARIES.

The Karimia Library which was established by Mr. Kazi Abdul Kerim proved very useful to the Mahomedan community. The Anjuman cannot help thanking the donor, who is still paying the monthly expenses for its maintenance The second Anjuman-i-Islam M. A. Makba Library and reading room, situate in Bhendi Bazaar, is proving a great boon to the public. Similarly M. H. Makba Gymnasium, the construction of which is due to the joint generosity of Mr. Makba and Mr. Hajee Ismail Gul Mahommed has proved a very useful adjunct to the Anjuman schools. Mr. Mahomed Hassan Makba deserves the thanks of the Anjuman for making a permanent annual grant of Rs. 250 for the maintenance of this gymnasium. The Anjuman-i-Islam Sobani Boarding House, which was recently constructed on account of the generosity of Messrs. Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail and Hajee Usuf Hajee Ismail is proving a perfect boon to the mofussil students. During the past year 44 students joined it. The Anjuman thankfully received the annual donation of Rs. 200 from Mr. Mandlik, in connection with the Professor Rehatsik Memorial Fund, and it was distributed amongst the students. This has greatly added to the to the popularity of the Anjuman. The Anjuman schools which have reached the 21st year of their existence are in excellent condition. During the past year there were 575, boys on the roll as compared with 532 in the previous year. Out of five boys sent for their matriculation two were successful one receiving the Sir Frank Souter scholarship and Ellis Prize at the same time. Drawing and commercial tuition was added to the school tuition. Namaz was particularly enforced. The report of the Educational Inspector is in every way encouraging. A start has also been made in teaching Kindergarten.

THE TRANSPORT ENGLISHMAN.

DEPARTURE OF THE BOER BURGHERS.

On Saturday morning two special troop trains arrived in Bombay, bringing 594 ex-Boer prisoners of war and 15 officers. The men came from various parts of Southern India. From Trichinopoly came 9 officers, and 179 men, from Bellary 50 men, from Kaitey 148 and from Satara 6 officers and 175 men, from Bombay 42. The first special troop train came into Bombay at 5-45 a.m., and steamed into the jetty shed at Prince's Dock, and was followed by another at 6-20 a. m.

The trains were met at the shed by Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, K. C. M. G., D. S. O., commanding the Bombay District, Major W. J. McWhinnie, offg. Assist. Adjutant General, Captain F. L. Vincent, D. A. A. G., Captain W. Chandler, acting Director, Royal Indian Marine, and Commander Kendall, R. I. M.; Staff Officer. On arrival the Boers were detrained and arrangements for their embarkation on board the transport Englishman of the Dominion Line (Canada) were immediately taken in hand. At the jetty shed there was a strong body of local police under Superintendent Ingram, and Inspector Flanagan, of the Dock Police, and a detachment of the 23rd Bombay Rifles, which guarded the approaches at the shed. Two British officers and forty men, of the Shropshire Light Infantry, and Royal Scots, form the guard on board the transport, and will proceed with the Boers as far as Durban. The crew of the transport who number 83 hands were the first to be medically examined by Major Crimmin, Health Officer of the Port assisted by Dr. Blackmore, and Assist. Surgeon G. W. Beaumont. Next followed the examination of the Boers in batches. On completion they were marched up to their respective places on the transport under the direction of their own officers. There were only a few spectators at the jetty shed, including about half a dozen European ladies. The whole of the embarkation was carried out in a quiet and orderly manner. The Boers presented a quaint appearance. Many of them wore sun "topees" with yellow and red pugrees. Among them were many youths and even boys from 12 years and upwards. They seemed very cheerful in their own way, and delighted at the opportunity now given to them to return to their native land. On the completion of the embarkation a number of the ex prisoners of war assembled at the side of the ship and in a loud voice called for three cheers for Major White of the 17th Bombay Infantry, who was till lately in command of the Boer Camp at Satara. The call having been heartily responded to by a large number of the men they wound up by singing "For he is a jolly good fellow". The Englishman left her berth at 8-20 a.m. and was taken out of the dock gate and anchored opposite the Government Dock before proceeding on her voyage. The names of the European officers on board are.—Captain Duncan Royal Scots, Lieut. Johnston Shropshire L.I. Captain Glossop, Suffolk Regt.; Lieut. Birch, Norfolk Regt.; Lieut. Meysey Thomson, 4th Rifle Brigade; Lieut. Bond, R. A. M. C.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 18TH JULY.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, Captain T. Leigh, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with the English Mails of the 18th instant. She brought the following passengers:—

From London.

Rowcroft, Capt
Woodward, Dr
Carthew, Miss
McCay, Lieut
Harvey, Mr
Harrison, Mr
Chapman, Sub-Lieut
Rodgers, Mr
Ogilvy, Lieut
Rawbotham, Lieut

From Marseilles.

Stephenson, Mr
Sandell, Mr
Yates, Mr
Urie, Mr
Oddie, Mr
Michell, Mr
Quine, Capt
Lye, Lt-Col
Heath, Mr
Pears, Mr S E
Hutchins, Mr
Smythe, Lieut-Col
Michie, Mr
MacGregor, Mr
Stuart, Mr
MacLean, Sir Francis
Ovey, Mr
Caske, Lieut-Col
Sridham Lieut
McMunn, Mr
Richardson, Mr
Pott Lieut
Dentith, Mr
Sinclair, Mr
Moore, Capt
Cole, Major
Walker Mrs
French, Major
Ross, Mr
Aylen, Paymaster
Hutchins, Mr W J
Kilkenny, Mr
Gaekwar, Prince
Oliver, Dr
Oswald, Major
Harding, Mr
McWard Miss

From Port Said—Maher, Mr
From Brindisi—Beattey, Mr
From Aden—Awasti, Mr

TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL.

BASIS OF VALUATION.

INCORRECT IMPRESSION.

The Tribunal of Appeal, consisting of Mr. C. W. Chitty, President and Mr. H. A. Kemball and Mr. W. A. Chambers, Assessors, delivered judgment in the matter of Bombay City Improvement Trust vs. Messrs. Merwanji Muncherji Cama and Hormusji Muncherji Cama and Dinbai, wife of Pallonji Edulji Mobedji. The special Collector had awarded Rs. 9,113 for a house and land situated in Chandanwady and belonging to Dinbai, wife of Pallonji Edulji Mobedji, one of the appellants; the other appellants Messrs. Merwanji and Hormussji Muncherji Cama being the mortgagees. Against this award, the appellants appealed to the Tribunal. Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, appeared for the appellants, while Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the Trust.

The President in course of his judgment said the property in question consisted of a plot of land admeasuring 106 square yards and a house with a ground floor, five upper storeys and a small loft. The Collector had valued the owner's interest at Rs. 9,113 to which was added Rs. 450, the admitted value of furzandari rent Rs. 18 per annum, capitalized at 25 years purchase. The real appellants in the case were Messrs. Merwanji Muncherji Cama and Hormusji Muncherji Cama, who were mortgagees of the property under a deed of the 11th August 1896. By that document, the property was conveyed to them to secure a sum of Rs. 11,000 and interest at six and three-fourths per cent. per annum. The appellants' solicitor raised only two points of objections to the collector's award, namely, (1) that the net rents should be capitalized at twenty and not at sixteen and two-thirds year's purchase; (2) that the total life of the building should be taken at hundred years as against eighty years. Before considering the questions at issue, the Tribunal wished to correct an impression which appeared to exist that this Tribunal had laid down a hand and fast rule that all properties of whatever class and wheresoever situate should be assessed on a six per cent. basis, that was that the net rents should be capitalized at sixteen and two-thirds years' purchase. It was possible that this impression might have been caused to some extent at least by the judgment of the Tribunal in reference No. 9. If that was so, it was a matter of regret, and the Court wishsed to correct that impression. In the judgment in reference No. 5 it was stated that the number of years' purchase depended upon the return, which a prudent investor would expect to receive for his money. To that expression of opinion the Court entirely adhered, but at the same time it desired to state that it seemed impossible for it to lay down any fixed general rule which should govern all cases or even all the cases of one ground. Each case must, the Tribunal thought, necessarily be considered and determined on its own merits. Mr. Lowndes further pressed the Court to lay down some principal for the guidance of the Trust in these matters, and requested that it might be in some way based on the classification of properties. The Tribunal was not, however, at present, prepared to concede to that request. The cases before the Tribunal had been very few, and the Court had therefore not sufficient evidence to rely upon. The real question propounded was what was the minimum return which a prudent investor would expect? This the Tribunal could not answer generally now, but would readily bear the matter in mind and, if possible, would pronounce some more definite opinion at a latter stage. With regard to the questions at issue on the reference, the Tribunal was first asked to allow twenty years' purchase, but the Court was not prepared to do so. After carefully considering the case in all its details, the Court thought, with regard to this property, the prudent investor would expect not less than a six per cent. return. With regard to the total life of the building which was erected eleven years ago, the collector had allowed eighty years. The Court had inspected the house and found it very well built. It was admitted in point of construction it ranked above the majority of the surrounding buildings, which were included in the scheme. The Court thought that a life of hundred years was not excessive, if an adequate allowance be made for repairs. Working on this basis the court estimated the value of the property at Rs. 9,483, which must be awarded to the claimants. The difference was so small that each party should bear their own costs.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE DR. ISMAIL JAN MAHOMED.

In memory of the late Dr. Ismailbhoy Jan Mahomed and parents a fund for rendering obstetric aid to the Khoja Shia Ashna Ashri Jamath has been raised, and a meeting of the Khoja Shia Ashna Ashri Jamath was held on Friday at Nishanpada Road, Khaduck, to inaugurate the institution which has been provided. Mr. Abdullabhoy Lalji presided and about 150 gentlemen were present among them being Messrs. Abdulabhoy Lalji, Esmail A. Lalji, Habiomiya I. Jaumahomed Rajaball V. Patel, Goolamhusen, M. Muraj, Dostmahomed Pirbhoy, Dharamsey Dhiji Baxi Saarif, Bundally, S. Biraut, Joosub Essa Abdulla H. Mouji, Nrssir H. Mouji, Sherji, Thaby Fazul Cassum Pemjee, Joosub, P. Hassum, Gulamhusen A. Muraj, Allarakhia Manack, Kassum N. Alani, Mahomedally Abdulally, Bundally, Ramji, Jaffer, L. Ramji, Sabjaly, K. Bisram Abdula Nurmahomed, Jafferbhoy Ranmul, Kasim Mulji, Hassum Dharsey, Ismail Dharamsey, Ebram Doss, Kassumali, J. Nathani Fazal A. Muraj Ebram Nanji, Kassum Bali, Remtola A. Bali and others. Dr. Patel, in requesting the chairman to declare the establishment open, said that the late Dr. Ismail endeavoured to establish on a grand scale an obstetric hospital for the Khoja community in general, and the arrangements had been nearly completed when unfortunately he was taken away by the Almighty and the matter then remained in abeyance. In recognition of his services to the Khoja Shia Ashna Ashri Jamath, the Jamath opened a fund to commemorate the memory of the deceased and to carry out to some extent his great desire. The fund had been warmly supported by his friends and family. Dr. Patel then requested the Jamath to take the best possible advantage of the establishment which had been provided. He pointed out the danger of employing uneducated native midwives, and hoped that this department might be turned into an obstetric hospital in a few years.

The chairman while declaring the establishment opened, said that the Jamath had engaged Mrs. Jackson, a European diplomed midwife and nurse, and requested the audience to take the best possible advantage of the institution. He further declared that the fund will be kept open for any further subscriptions from the friends and admirers of the late Dr. Ismail.

Mr. Joosub P. Hassum proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman which was seconded by Mr. Abdula H. Mouji and cordially adopted by the audience. The gathering then taking pangulab dispersed.

A PORTABLE ENGINE IN DISPUTE.

On Saturday at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar gave judgment in the suit brought by Jamasjee Rustonjee Mistree against Ebrahim Hassumbhai and others, in which the plaintiff asked for a declaration that a portable steam engine was at the date of the attachment, the property and in the possession of the Tapidas Vurjdas Spinning and Weaving Mill Company, and that it was validly attached by the plaintiff. Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, appeared for the plaintiff; while the Hon Mr. Scott and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram, and Madon, represented the defendants.

The plaintiff's case was that, on the 27th July 1901, he obtained a decree in this court against the Tapidas Varjdas Spinning and Weaving Company for the sum of Rs. 20,423-6-9, and in execution there of levied an attachment on a portable steam engine, with accessories belonging to the mill and lying on their premises. In October last, the defendants took out a summons calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why his attachment should not be raised and why he should not pay the costs of and incidental to the summons. By an order by the sitting judge in chambers made upon the summons in December 1901, the plaintiff was directed to institute a suit to enforce the attachment. The plaintiff therefore prayed in this suit for a declaration that the engine was, at the date of the attachment, the property and in the possession of the mill company; that it was validly attached by him; and that the attachment might be enforced in his favour. The defendants, on the other hand, said that the engine and accessories were included in and formed part of their security as mortgagees, and were, at the date of the attachment, in their possession with the mill premises and plant since the 7th September 1901; and that the plaintiff was not entitled to attach the same; that the attachment was illegal and should be raised, etc.

His Lordship, after reviewing the facts and the law at great length, gave a decree for the plaintiff in terms of the prayer of the plaint, as mentioned above; defendants to pay the plaintiff's costs, including costs of judge's summons and order thereon in suit No. 438 of 1901. The sheriff to pay to the plaintiff the monies in his hands after twenty days.

Some Boers in Amritsar are entering into agreements with native merchants with a view to importing Indian manufactures into South Africa, the prices allowing for big margins of profit, compared with English and Continental ones. There seems to be a big opening in this direction.

SAD FATALITY ON THE RAILWAY.

A EUROPEAN KILLED BY A LIGHT ENGINE.

On Friday night at 8 o'clock a European named W. C.S. Kingsley, aged about twenty-eight, was run over and killed by a light engine near the Curry Road level-crossing. The engine, which was in charge of a Parsi driver named Nowroji Pallonji was, at the hour above-stated, proceeding from the Byculla Station to the Dadur Junction at a speed of about fifteen miles an hour. The driver got "line clear" at the Curry Road Station, and as his engine passed the level-crossing, he felt a jerk and pulled up at the "Home signal". He and one of his firemen alighted and found on examination a piece of flesh on the push-rod of the brake and blood on the engine wheel. He then found the body of a European lying on the outer-rail of the down-line, life being extinct. The driver then proceeded to the Curry Road Station and informed the station-master. Messages were immediately sent to all concerned, and Mr. Rennison, Chief Constable of the G.I.P. Railway Police, arrived at Curry Road two hours later. Mr. Rennison examined the body and found on it a memo showing wages bill for clerks service on board the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Patiala; a bunch of keys, a brass plate, bearing name "W. C. S. Kingsley" in his pocket, a gold band ring and a bundle of letters unopened and of a private and official character. Acting on the memo. and the plate found on the deceased, Mr. Rennison proceeded on board the steamer Patiala and saw the chief officer, Mr. E. W. Nutton. The latter informed Mr. Rennison that the deceased was the ship's clerk and was discharged on that day, and that he left the vessel at 3 p. m., after locking his cabin, probably to see a relation of his named Mr. E. H. Chatterton, who is head clerk to the District Traffic Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway and resides in the railway quarters at Curry Road Station. The deceased was said to be a man of sober but eccentric habits. The place where the body was found had a wall on one side and a fence on the other, within which the public had no access.

Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday morning at the Curry Road station, regarding the death of the deceased. Mr. Nowroji Pallonji, driver of engine No. 476 of the G. I. P. Railway deposed that on the previous night at five minutes past eight o'clock, he was driving down a light engine from Byculla to Dadur Junction. He passed through the Curry Road Station at the speed of about fifteen miles an hour with the signal in his favour. Besides him there were two firemen on the engine. While passing through the Curry Road station he felt a jerk. He was then sitting on the right side of the engine on the look-out. Previous to the jerk he saw nothing on the line. The two firemen were on the look-out on the left side. It was a dark, cloudy night, but not raining. When he passed through the level-crossing the gates were shut against the public. On feeling the jerk he stopped the engine in ten yards' distance. He and one of the firemen got down and found on examination a piece of flesh on the push-rod of the brake and blood on the engine wheel. He then found the body of the deceased lying on the other rail of the down-line. Life was extinct. The witness and his fireman then proceeded to the station and informed the station-master. The body was removed on to the ballast by the side of the rail. The engine lamps were lit both front and back.

Mr George Rennison, Chief Constable, G. I. P. Railway Police, in his evidence said, in consequence of information received he went to the Curry Road Station at 10 o'clock on the previous night, where he found the body of the deceased. He searched the body and found on it a memo. showing wages bill for clerk's service on board the B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Patiala, made up to 1st instant. The witness took the memo. to the chief officer of the vessel, who recognised it as belonging to the deceased, who he said, was paid off on the same day. Witness was further informed by the chief officer that the deceased had a relative named Mr. Chatterton, a head cleerk to the district Traffic Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, living in the railway quarters at Curry Road station. The deceased left the ship yesterday at 3 p. m. to visit Mr. Chatterton. Witness was further informed by the chief officer that the deceased was a man of sober but eccentric habits, but that he had no reason to commit suicide. The place where the body was found had a wall on one side and a fence on the other, within which the public had no access. Mr. Chatterton lived within those precincts.

After the evidence of one of the firemen on the engine was recorded, the jury by a majority of six to one returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by his being accidentally run over by a light engine near Curry Road level crossing.

THE DISASTER AT VENICE,

FALL OF THE CAMPANILE DESCRIBED.

Venice, July 14—The Campanile of St. Mark's Cathedral, 98 metres high, has just fallen down on to the piazza. It collapsed where it stood, and is now a heap of ruins.

The Cathedral and the Doge's Palace are quite safe. Only a corner of the Royal Palace is damaged. It is believed, but it is not certain, that there has been no loss of life.

The following account of the fall of the Campanile of St. Mark's, Venice, on Monday morning, at 9.53, and which is now nothing but a shapeless heap of brick and stone, is supplied by a correspondent of the "Times":—

Shortly after 9.30 I had gone into the Piazza and found a crowd of people in front of the clock tower gazing at the crack which had appeared in the Campanile, and which had became more evident during the night. The crack started at the north-east corner at the top of the Loggia Sansovino, went diagonally across the main corner buttress of the tower, and then perpendicularly for about eight feet. A few moments before the disaster happened I saw some dust coming from the crack. Then suddenly one of the columns of the bell chamber at the top fell, followed by the golden angel at the summit, and in another moment the whole stone top of the Campanile came crashing to the ground, crushing the Loggia Sansovino. There was a pause, and then the whole edifice sank with a moan almost gently to the ground.

THE GRIEF OF THE PEOPLE.

The attitude of the people is most pathetic. Woman are weeping in the streets, and as hour passes hour and the Campanile bells are silent a void is felt which those who know Venetian life can appreciate.

Venice and Italy are sorrow-stricken at the loss of the great monument (says the Rome correspondent of the "Time"). Numerous proposals for its reconstruction have already been put forward, including a suggestion to provide funds by international subscription.

THE PIAZZA IN MOURNING.

At the meeting of the Communal Council to-day telegrams were read from Queen Margherita and Count von Bulow associating themselves with the regret with the collapse of the Campanile of St. Mark has caused to Venice.

All day long the people of Venice have been thronging to the square of St. Mark. The aspect of the square this evening is dark and funereal, the damage done to the gaspipes by the fall of the tower having prevented it from being lighted as usual. The scene of the accident is surrounded by troops.

The municipal council decided this evening to open a preliminary fund of 500,000 francs for the rebuilding of the Campanile and of the Logetta Sansovino A public subscription has been opened for the same purpose, and 100,000 lires have already been subscribed.—Reuter.

THE PROPOSED REBUILDING OF THE TOWER

At the meeting of the Communal Council the Syndic, referring to the grant of half a million francs for the reconstruction of the Campanile, said that the new tower would not be a monument of their past greatness but of their gratitude for past glory and remembrance of their affliction.

The "Giornale d'Italia" states respecting the disaster that when some years ago the "Corriere Della Sera" published a paragraph about the dangerous condition of the Doge's Palace, Dr Baccelli replied that the Venetian Guinta Delle Belle Arti at Rome had almost exceeded their powers in calling attention to the matter, but yet such a clamour was made that some repairs were actually carried out. Signor Boito, the architect, was meanwhile sent from Milan to Venice to see the District Architectural Committee, and he drew up a report absolving all parties concerned from blame. The Architectural Committee thereupon continued to remain in office. Yesterday's catastrophe, however, is regarded as a condemnation of its members.

WAS THE DISASTER DUE TO EARTHQUAKE?

Professor Belar, the head of the seismic observatory at Laibach, has sent a telegram to the "Neues Wiener Tagblat" stating that disturbances of the earth and sea have for centuries been especially strong in Northern Italy, and that the collapse of the Campanile of St. Mark's has long been in progress, the earthquake in Salonika having possibly completed the work of destruction. At Easter, Professor Belar says, he noticed a marked inclination of the Campanile.—Reuter.

The London County Council has just sealed a contract with Messrs Merryweather and Sons, of Greenwich, for the supply of six new double cylinder vertical steam fire engines for the Metropolitan Fire Brigade. Each of these engines will be fitted with the latest improvements, including expansion gear and oil fuel burning arrangements. The latter feature will enable a turn out with steam up, to be made in much less time than when coal fuel is used, a very important point with town fire brigades.

A TELEGRAM COPYRIGHT BILL FOR THE STRAITS.

MARCONI MESSAGES.

In the Straits Legislative Council a Telegram Copyright Bill, drafted on the same lines as the Ceylon Ordinance of 1898 has been introduced by the Attorney-General. In moving its first reading he said it was a Bill in the interest of the Press. A similar measure had been in force for some years in Ceylon with anything but good effects. He did not think there was anything in the Bill which would operate hardly on any class of the public, or individual. It would give a person receiving a news telegram the exclusive right to publish it, the time for such an exclusive right being limited to 48 hours. Of course, supposing two people received a similar telegram, one would not be able to say to the other "you must not publish your telegram." In section four, a description of copyright telegrams was given in order that people might know them, and the messages would have to be printed under the heading "By Submarine Telegraph." When aerial messages came into vogue, however, he took it this section would have to be altered somewhat! During the 48 hours allotted for exclusiveness, it would be unlawful to send abroad any news or telegrams—any one doing so would be subject to the prescribed penalty. Section six merely described the "prima facie" evidence of publication in order to facilitate the work of the Court in dealing with such cases.

The Bill was announced for second reading at the next meeting of Council.

HIGH COURT.—August 4.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabjee.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes

70-01—Bhaishunker and K—Madan Gopan, &c vs The Hindu Biscuit Co—Thakordas and Co. Part heard.
882-00—Crawford B and Co—The Advocate General of Bombay vs William L. Harvey and another—Payne G S and M and Crawford B and Co, part heard.
94-01—D D Romer—Gianba Sunkrojee Barne vs Ramjee Esujee—Smetham B and N.
662-00—D D Romer—Kashinath Jeewan Gowand and others vs Jeewan Manglia Gowand and others—Mulla and M
128-01—Muljee C and V—Bachoo Hurkissondas vs Khooshaldas Dayabhai and others—Edgelow G W, Muljee C and V, for postponment.
80-02—Muljee C and V—Bachoo Hurkissondas vs Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadkar and others—Daphtary and F, for postponment.
261-01—Edgelow G W—Rao Bahadur Maneckchand Kapurchand vs Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Thoothee and others—Ardeshir H D and Co.
277-97—Payne G S and M—Peeroo Mahomed vs Karimbhoy Nensey and others—Matubhai J and M
286-01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canji and others vs Veerjee Canjee—For postponement
267-01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canjee and others vs Girdhurdas Cooverjee—For postponement
268-01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canjee and others vs Morarjee Cooverjee
162-01—In person a pauper—Lobar Shiva Runchord vs Bora Abdulhoosen Nuzerally—In person
724-00—Dikshit and D—Bai Saraswatibai vs Dossabhoy Cooverjee Doctor and another—Pestonjee R and K
469-01—Chitnis and M—Dayabhai Tapidas vs Canjee Hirjee and another—Little and Co—For postponement
97-00—Payne G S and M—Sirdar Oomer Jamal and others vs Meya Mahomed Jaumahomed and another
113-01—Dikshit and D—Jugjiwan Raisy vs Arsey Devat and another—Mulla and M—Captain and V
109-01—Payne G S and M—Sirdar Oomar Jamal and others vs Hajee Janmahomed and others—Framji and D
371-01—Mirza and M for pauper—Bhugwandeen Ramdeen vs Bhicia Mahodoo Cudum
513-01—Malvi H and M—Bhimraj Luchminarayen and others vs Damjee Hirjee—Matubhai J and M
551-01—Nanu and H—Bai Navazbai vs Dorabjee Eduljee Mody—Ardeshir H D and Co
111-02—K B Mehta—Ramjee Ballajee and others vs Chaturbhuj Morarjee—Jehangir and S.
112-02—Bicknell M and M—Shapurjee Nusserwanjee Parekh and another vs Merwanjee H Modi—Crawford B and Co.
661-01—Craigie L and O—Mereshwar Bapu alias Gajanand Wasudeo vs Gungaram Bapooba Rele—Bhaishunker and K.
130-02—Little and Co—Chuturbhooj Morarjee and others vs Jairam Giga—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

521-01—H Dayabhai—Munnordas Sunderjee vs Goenidas Luchmondas—Mansuklal D and J. Part heard.
158-01—Mulla and M—Abdul Kayam Sharafalli vs Abdool Hoossein Essofalli and others—Matubhai J and M and Smetham B and N
699-01—Bicknell M and M—Merwanjee Jamshedjee Hakim vs Moroba Ramchunder Poy and others—In person.
619-01—Tyabjee and Co—Hurirai B Bakshi vs Mia Mahomed Hajee Chotani and others—Wadia and G, Ferreira and D, and Dikshit and D.
671-00—Bhaishanker K and G—Vallabhdas Sewjee and another vs Ludhoo Premjee and others—Madhowjee V.
160-02—Jehangir and S—Rustomjee Dadabhoy Karanjia and others vs Kailibai widow and others—Bicknell M and M.
168-02—In person a pauper—Merwanjee Edaljee Bamboat vs Framjee Edaljee Bamboat—In person.
634-01—Crawford B and Co—Chabildas Lalloobhai and others vs Peg Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rehman—Little and Co.
531-97—Little and Co—Nathibai and another vs Premchund Hurchund—Tyabjee D and Co.
635-01—In person—Vazir Rajiona Jenjit vs Gangabai—In person
697-01—Ardeshir H and D—N C Macleod vs Hajee Sidick Hajee Hassum—In person.
171-02—In person—Mahomed Gangjee and another vs Gulabchand Megha and others—Framjee and D.
190-02—Jehangir and D—Ebrahim Maneck Virji vs Karrimbhoy Cassumbhoy—Little and Co.
209-02—Sorabjee and J—John Joseph de Silva vs John Joseph de Silva and others—Mathubhai J and H.
323-02—Edgelow G and W—Munchershaw Bejonjee vs Jeshowjee Jacrishna—Raghavjee J.
398-01—Wadia and G—N C Macleod vs Morarjee Anandjee and others—Little and Co.
701-01—Balkrishna V N K—Moti Dewjee and another vs Premjee Dewcaran and another—Malvi H and M.
575-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Ramjee Dewsey and another vs Bhanjee Muljee and another—Wadia and G.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling.
Summary suits to be heard in Chambers.

373-02—Mulla and M—Tarachand Ramchand and others vs E D Mawson.

For Consent Decree.

100-02—Dikshit and D—Hiralal Hurprasad vs Brij Valabh alias Brij Mohan Hurprad and another—Bhaishanker and K and Muljee C and V.

For further evidence.

275-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Chandulal Sukhlal vs Sirdruthrai Soojanrai—Malvi H and M.

Suits for hearing and final disposal
Long Causes.

35-02—Mirza and M—L Mungawir vs J Mungawir—Sorabjee and J—Part heard.
840-01—Thakurdas and Co—Hajee Saboo Sidick vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail &c—Unwala and P—Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

147-02—Smetham B and N—Harilal Jugonnath vs Merwanjee Nusservanjee—Wadia and G.
For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.
160-01—Craigie L and O The Acting Advocate-General vs Janardhan Balkrishna Craigie L and O.

Long Causes.

304-02—Dikshit and D—Dhalsajee Hakamchund and another vs Bai Manibai widow and another—M R Vakil.
602-99—Tyabjee D and Co Bhagabai widow and another vs Ramji Govinji Unwalla and P.
521-00—Captain and V Mahomed Cassum Curtey vs Shamsoodin Pathan Ardeshir H D and Co.
782-01—Bhaishanker K and G Kawasjee Bomonjee Baman Behram vs Ooman Jamal Vyani and another Edgelow G and W; and A H D and Co.
590-01—Tyabjee D and Co Nemchund Maneckchund Doojee Kessowjee and others Bicknell M and M
Testamentary Suits for hearing and final disposal.
26-01—Ardeshir H D and Co Saleymahomed Aharakhia and others vs Ahmedbhoy Hibibhoy Mulla and M.
2-02—Muljee C and V Gangjee Ukerda vs Bai Jethbai widow Wadia and G.
35-02—Mansuklal D and J Jeewraj Dewji vs Madhowdas Gocaldas Paste Little and Co For posponements.
39-02—Little and Co Jugmohandas Vurjeewandas vs Joothabhoy Raghowji Edgelow G and W.

Long Causes.

750-01—Crawford B and Co—Hargowandas Jugjiwandas vs Aupurnabai and others R P Mehta.
92-02—Khundrao and S Jetha Narsey and another vs Kastoor Tricum and others—K B Metha and Madhowjee V.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Simla, 31st July 1902.

Imports and Exports of gold and silver during the official year 1901-1902.

In the month of June, 1902.

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	47,81,463	87,29,983	1,35,11,451
Exports	21,94,261	32,94,072	54,88,333
Net Imports	25,87,202	54,34,916	80,22,118

To the end of the month of June, 1902.

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	1,91,01,610	3,34,72,634	5,30,74,244
Exports	1,84,90,632	1,11,37,798	2,96,28,430
Net Imports	39,10,978	2,25,34,836	2,64,45,814

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1902-1903.

Coins and Bullion received (Assay value).

	In the month of June, 1902.	To the end of the month of June, 1902.
	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	62,10,366	1,42,63,552
Bombay	79,27,915*	2,63,94,895
Total	1,41,38,281	4,06,58,447

Coined and Examined.

	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	38,00,921	84,51,639
Bombay	81,29,432	2,79,71,100
Total	1,19,29,153	3,64,22,739

* Of which Rs. 1,27,484, represent bullion received for the coinage of British Dollars.

At Leicester day there died recently a negro named Afika, known as the human ostrich, who had been giving a performance at a penny show, his feats consisting of swallowing pieces of glass and other hard substances. During an interval in the performance he was found in his room with his clothing in flames, and was so terribly burned that death ensued. It is not known how he caught fire.

LORD KITCHENER'S RETURN.

A SPLENDID GREETING.

Lord Kitchener's return to England on July 12, and to London, says the "Times", was made, as it was sure to be made, the occasion for a great demonstration of the admiration in which he is held and of the gratitude felt towards him by all classes of society, from the Sovereign to the humblest of his Majesty's subjects, for great services rendered to the nation and the empire. The Orotova arrived in time, the weather was brilliant and nothing occurred to mar the welcome which Lord Kitchener received at all points at which he touched on his way to London, and which reached its culmination in the capital itself.

ARRIVAL AT SOUTHAMPTON.

The Orotava conveying Lord Kitchener, was not signalled as passing Kurst Castle till half-past six on Saturday morning. The Admiralty tug conveying Capt. Hertz, R. N., went out to meet her in Southampton Water but the Medical Officer of the Port, who was on the tug forbade all except those in uniform from going on board, as it was seen that she was flying the yellow flag, which denotes infectious disease. It was ascertained that the disease was smallpox, the sufferer being Major Gordon, of the Gordon Highlanders, who had been on the returning general's Staff. He developed the illness after leaving Las Palmas. Mrs. Gordon went down to meet him, but, of course, was not permitted on board the ship.

Lord Kitchener, Sir John French, Sir Ian Hamilton, and other wellknown soldiers could be seen on deck. The Orotava slowly steamed up Southampton Water, and came to her berth at the Ocean Quay about half-past eight.

Great crowds had gathered about the quayside, who cordially cheered the liner as she came in and was moored. Viscount Kitchener was on the promenade deck, and acknowledged the compliment by touching his cap. He was wearing the khaki undress of the staff, and looked bronzed and healthy and seemingly little affected by the anxieties he has gone through since he was last in England. A special cheer was given for Generals French and Ian Hamilton when they were recognised with him. Col. Stacpole, who has for so long done splendid service at Southampton, was in charge of the arrangements, and had given permits for a large number of people together in the railed-off enclosures on the quayside. Many of the troops who have been closely associated with the general had come over in the Walmer Castle, reaching home ahead of the Orotava. Among them were his own bodyguard of Cameron Highlanders, who under Capt. Campbell, once more performed the duty of furnishing a Guard of Honour for the commander they have served so long and so well both in South Africa and Egypt. A Guard of Honour with band was also mounted by the 1st Hants Royal Garrison Art. (Volunteers), under Capt. Daw. When Lord Kitchener descended the gang-way, the band played "See the Conquering Hero Comes." The cheers were renewed as he shook hands with the Mayor, the Deputy Mayor, the Recorder, the Town Clerk, and Sir George Hussey, who were waiting for him on the quay. An escort of the Hants Imperial Yeomanry (Hampshire Carbineers) was waiting outside the shed, and carried swords as the General took his place in the carriage with the Mayor and Recorder. Sitting by his side was General French, and in the next carriage rode General Hamilton.

The procession drove through the streets, which were kept by the Derbyshire Regt. and the local Volunteers, passing through cheering crowds to the Hartley Hall, where the ceremony of presenting the freedom of the town was gone through. The Hall was prettily decorated, and Lord Kitchener and the members of the Staff had a splendid reception.

The Mayor extended a hearty welcome to his lordship, and the Recorder gave him the burgess roll to sign his name, which immediately followed that of Lord Roberts:—

Viscount Kitchener, in reply, said:—

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am very proud of the great honour you have conferred upon me in presenting me with the freedom of this flourishing city. I feel sure that the Army will recognise it as a compliment, and as an expression of that kind welcome that I am sure you are anxious to give them on their return. My first duty on landing is to express the heartfelt thanks of the non-commissioned officers and men to their countrymen and countrywomen who have subscribed so generously to assist and support their families while they have been away. (Cheer.) The men will like me to add that they are grateful to those ladies who have visited their people, written letters telling them how they have been getting on, and have carried them news of their doings in the field. The non-commissioned officers and men have their own special anxieties and responsibilities in time of war and I assure you that it lightens their care and helps them to go cheerfully through all they have to do to feel that if anything happened to them the pain that would be suffered by the dear ones at home would be tempered—if such pain can be tempered—by the comforters and sympathisers, who, they feel sure, would look after those whom they leave behind. You will soon have the pleasing opportunity of seeing many of these men returning joyfully to their homes and I hope you will remember Lord Roberts's eloquent appeal, and let your kindness take a non-alcoholic direction. I also feel confident that employers of labour will not leave idle those Reservists who have done so much for the honour and glory of their country, for, after all, ladies and gentlemen, it is through the rank and file of the Army that the nation now has the joy of seeing a peaceful conclusion of the war. (Cheers.) I am very glad to congratulate you, Mr. Mayor, and the people of Southampton, upon the very efficient way in which this splendid port has fulfilled all the military requirements for putting an Army in the field some 7,000 miles away. Considering the vast number of men and the amount of material that has passed through this port, and the enormous special claims that have been made upon it, I consider that the result has been nothing less than wonderful and I feel that you will be pleased to think that we at the front have appreciated the efforts which you have made, and I am anxious to give you my grateful thanks. (Cheers.) My time is very short, so I will not say any more than thank you very much for special kindness, and beg you to convey to the people outside the hall my appreciation of the warm welcome they have given me on my coming home. (Loud cheers.)

Dr. Milner White then presented an address on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce.

Lord Kitchener, in reply, said:—

I am very grateful to the Chamber of Commerce for this address, and for the kind words of the president which he has been pleased to use about myself. I think that what he said is quite true—the time is now up, and you will excuse me saying any more. (Laughter and cheers.)

There were loud cries for General French, and in calling on him the Mayor said the scroll of the freedom of the borough, enclosed in a casket, would be duly forwarded to Lord Kitchener, and the borough proposed to honour General French and Hamilton on another occasion.

General French said: If we have had success in the field, it is because of the unbounded confidence inspired in us by the great chiefs under whom we have served. (Cheers.) Let me join in the acclamation of the way you have received our chief. May I try once more and follow his lead, and say "Time is up." (Laughter and cheers.)

General Sir Ian Hamilton, who has also enthusiastically cheered, said:—

I thank you with all my heart for the way you have received the mention of my name. I feel rather a fraud—(laughter)—for ordinarily speaking, the Chief of Staff has an enormous amount of work to do, but with a chief of Lord Kitchener's experience, energy, and ability, I had very little else to do than smoke my pipe. (Laughter and applause.) I have had the unique honour of being present here when you have welcomed two great generals, for I was here when you welcomed back Lord Roberts. (Cheers.) The welcome was then, as it is now, magnificent. On that last occasion there was a shadow on the sky and that shadow was reflected in our hearts to some extent, for we all felt that the war was not over—as my speech is just going to be. (Much laughter.) On this occasion we have sunshine in our hearts as well as in the sky. (Loud cheers.)

AT PADDINGTON.

The Great Western Railway Company's terminus was gaily decorated in honour of the occasion.

The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge assembled on the platform to greet the returning general, and the public knew that the King himself would have been there but for the serious illness from which he is now rapidly recovering. But the Heir to the Throne was the bearer of a very cordial welcome from his Majesty, and the heartiness of its terms well expressed what was in the mind of all.

Included among the other spectators were the Secretary of State for War (Mr. Brodrick), the First Lord of the Admiralty (the Earl of Selborne), the Lord President of the Council (the Duke of Devonshire), the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (the Marquess of Lansdowne), the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Earl Cadogan), the Lord Chancellor of Ireland (Lord Ashbourne), the President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Walter Long, M. P.), Lord Raglan (Under Secretary of State for War), Viscount Cranborne, M. P. (Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), Lord Stanley, M. P. (Financial Secretary of the War Office), Sir E. W. D. Ward (Permanent Under Secretary for War), the Sirdar (Sir R. S. Wingate), and Slatin Pasha, together with the following among other ladies:—The Duchess of Somerset, Lady Hamilton, the Countess of Dudley, Lady Rawlinson, Lady H. Cavendish-Bentinck, Lady Roberts and Lady Aileen Roberts, Lady French, Lady Maxwell, and Lady J. Gordon. The Indian Princes present were the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Maharaja of Bikanir, the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, the Maharaja of Kolhapore, and the Maharaja of Idar. They were accompanied by their political officers and suites, and also by Col. Mahomed Aslan Khan, Capt. Raj Kumar Bir Bikram Singh, and Col. Curzon Wyllie, political aide-de-camp to the Secretary of State for India. Lord George Hamilton himself was unable to attend, and Mr. Chamberlain had not sufficiently recovered from his recent accident to leave his room.

A deputation from the Paddington Corporation, headed by the Mayor (Sir John Aired, M.P.), attended to present an address of welcome to Lord Kitchener.

Lord Kitchener was in the centre saloon, with the following members of his Staff:—General Sir Ian Hamilton, General Sir J. French, Lieut.-Col. Birdwood, Lieut.-Col. Congreve, Col. Sir H. Rawlinson, Col. H. I. W. Hamilton, Major R. T. Marker, Capt. F. A. Maxwell, Capt. V. R. Brooke, Capt. S. L. Barry, and Capt. R. Ward. Lord Kitchener, like his Staff officers, was in khaki but on stepping out of the saloon he took of his cap and was handed a khaki helmet, in which he drove to the Palace. Everybody cheered the gallant soldier and diplomatist, and the first to shake him warmly by the hand was the Prince of Wales, who delivered the King's highly complimentary message and expressed his own thanks. Congratulations were offered by the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, Earl Roberts, and many old comrades, as also by all the Indian Princes and officers. Viscount Kitchener, at the same time, received an affectionate welcome from his sister, who had been one of the earliest arrivals at the station; and from the little son of Col. Cunliffe Owen he accepted a laurel wreath—an appropriate emblem on such an occasion.

As the Prince of Wales drove out of the station, with the Duke of Connaught and Prince Arthur of Connaught to await the arrival of the gallant soldier at St. James's Palace, Sir John Aird advanced and handed to him a brief address.

Lord Kitchener's reply was characteristic of the Army engineer. "I thank you very much", he said, adding in the same breath, "By the way, how is the Assouan dam getting on"? Everyone who heard the inquiry was amused, and when Sir John Aird, the contractor for the great work, replied "We hope to finish it this year", there was an expression of intense satisfaction in the face of the returning hero, as he exclaimed, "Capital!" "Capital"! The simple ceremony at the station had now ended, and entering a landau which had been sent from the royal stables, with driver and attendants in scarlet livery, Viscount Kitchener drove away his travelling companions being General Sir J. French, General Sir Ian Hamilton, and Col. Henry Legge, one of the military equerries to the King. The three generals were evidently in splendid health, and they could not fail to be impressed with the very appreciative demonstration which marked their departure from Paddington. Accompanying the carriage were the following members of the Headquarters Staff of the Army:—

Lieut.-Col. J. S. Cowans.
Major E. J. Goschen.
Col. Aslam Khan, C.I.E.
Capt. Lord C. G. F. Fitzmaurice.
Lieut.-Col. E. J. Phipps-Hornby, V. C.
Col. Viscount Hardinge.
Lieut.-Col. H. Streatfield.
Col. R. Auld, C. B.
Major-Gen. F. G. Slade, C. B.
Major-Gen. Sir A. Turner, K. C. B.
Major-Gen. H. F. Grant, C. B.
Major-Gen. A. S. Wynne, C. B.
Lieut.-Gen. Lord W. Seymour.
General Sir R. Harrison, K. C. B., C. M. G.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. M. Clarke, G. C. B.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Kelly-Kenny, K. C. B.
Field-Marshal the Right Hon. the Earl Roberts, K. G., V. C.
Col. F. W. Benson, C. B.
Col. E. O. Hay.
Col. H. D. Hutchinson.
Col. R. Maxwell, C. B.
Col. F. S. Robb.
Major W. Adye.
Lieut.-Col. E. J. Granet.
Major F. R. F. Boileau.
Major L. A. M. Stopford.

A detachment of the 1st Life Guards brought up the rear of the procession.

THE ROUTE.

From end to end of the route Lord Kitchener was welcomed with the heartiest cheers, his reception evidently affording him the highest satisfaction. On passing through Victoria Gate he stopped his carriage that he might receive an address at the hands of the Mayor of Westminster (Col. Clifford Probyn) who with other representatives of the Corporation of the City of Westminster, attended to welcome him. The address was expressive of the City's appreciation of Lord Kitchener's gallantry and of the services rendered by him to the empire. The presentation of the address was made amid resounding cheers, which were renewed again and again when the general briefly returned thanks for the compliment paid him. The short ceremony over, the illustrious soldier was driven off at a pace sufficiently slow to allow of the dense masses of spectators obtaining a good view of his bronzed features. His progress through the Park was greeted with sustained and enthusiastic cheering, which he acknowledged by frequent bowing.

AT CONSTITUTION HILL.

Two sights were worth seeing on Constitution Hill, says the "Times"—the ladies who filled the Government stands and the Indian and Colonial troops who kept the route. They made a striking contrast.

The Coronation stands ran all the way from Buckingham Palace to Hyde Park Corner along one side of the road and here was the flower of English society. "It is a well-dressed crowd, at any rate," said one lady cheerfully as she was swept through the entrance gate and so it was, both a crowd and well dressed. They were in thousands; they completely filled the seats, rising tier above tier under the leafy planes, and made a continuous living bank of grace and beauty that stretched unbroken for hundreds of yards, with a background of green trees. Surely that was a pretty sight not to be seen every day. The ladies wore their nicest clothes and an unwonted air of animation. It was pleasant sitting under the shade on a charming summer's morning and they enjoyed it, though in the end they saw much less than they wished of Lord Kitchener, who, for his part, never looked at them at all. As for the troops they were still more interesting and interested. Men of all races and colours were there from the ends of the earth—Pathans, Afridis, and other hill tribes from Central Asia, mighty Sikhs, keen little Goorkhas, Kashmiris, Chinese from Hong Kong, Malays from Singapore, the men of Borneo, Ceylon, and Mauritius, coal-black Hausas from West Africa. Volunteer corps from Natal and the Cape, tall natives, from the West Indies, from Bermuda, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad, and many more; last, and strangest of all, the bare-legged, bare-footed, bareheaded, white-kilted constabulary of Fiji, with their amazing thatch of yellow hair. It was a motley line, but infinitely picturesque. As no list of this unique guard of honour was published I endeavoured to get the names of all the units, and walked down the whole line for the purpose, since there was no other way. The following list is the result. It is not quite complete, but the difficulty of getting them all accurately was great with so many units and not a few of them speaking only their native tongue. They stood in the order named, beginning at the Buckingham Palace end, and lined the route on both sides, each corps being divided into two sections, which faced each other, on opposite sides of the road. All the Indian troops were infantry; the others infantry, artillery, and engineers:—

3rd Bombay (scarlet tunics, khaki turbans).
1st Bombay (scarlet tunics, khaki turbans).
33rd Punjab (all khaki with green shoulder-straps)
38th Bengal Dogras (scarlet tunics, blue turbans)
15th Sikhs (scarlet tunics, scarlet and yellow turbans).
29th Beloochistan (dark green tunics and turbans, scarlet knickerbockers).
25th Beloochistan (khaki tunics and scarlet knickerbockers).
20th Punjab (all khaki with green shoulder-straps).
Merwara Battalion (scarlet tunics with yellow shoulder-straps, khaki turbans).
1st Hyderabad (scarlet tunics, green and khaki striped turbans).
30th Madras (scarlet tunics, peaked turbans).
17th Bengal Rajpoots (scarlet tunics, blue turbans with silver crescent).
2nd Madras (scarlet tunics and fez).
1st Madras Pioneers (scarlet tunics, blue and scarlet turbans).
23rd Punjab (khaki, dark brown turbans).
1st Punjab, "Cooke's Rifles" all dark green).
39th Garhwal Goorkhas (dark green, black forage caps).
2nd Goorkhas (dark green with red facings).
1st Cashmere (khaki, white and gold turbans).
1st Patiala (scarlet, scarlet, blue, and green turbans).
Nabha (scarlet, scarlet, blue, and green turbans).
Jind (scarlet, scarlet, blue, and green turbans).
Kapurthala (dark blue).
Bikanir (white, red, and yellow turbans).
Bhurtpore (all khaki).
Ulwar (scarlet tunics, white shoulder-straps, blue turbans).

These were all the Indian native troops. The notes of their uniforms will give some idea of the variety and play of colour. The officers were, of course, far more resplendent. The reader should mentally add knicker-bockers of dark blue, scarlet, or khaki, and white spats. The Sikhs towered above the rest in their splendid scarlet and yellow but there were fine men among the Punjab contingent, all hillmen and Mahomedans, with hair cropped close except the single lock brought forward in a curl over the right ear. Next to them came a number of men in khaki, representing various corps from Cape Colony and Natal—British, of course:—

Cape Colony Forces.
Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles.
Cape Town Highlanders.
E. C. V.
Cape Medical Staff Corps.
Natal Naval Volunteers.
Durban Light Inf.
N. R. R.

From South Africa the line went back to Ceylon, Singapore, and the Far East, and included numerous Volunteer corps as well as Native Regulars, the former in khaki, the latter in scarlet or dark blue. Then came the West Indies, all natives, the Maltese the West African forces, Fiji, Borneo and finally some Indian Volunteer corps, of which I only identified one—namely, the Belochistan Volunteers. The list continues thus:—

Ceylon and Mauritius Royal Garrison Art.
Ceylon Submarine Mining Company, Royal Eng.
Assam.
Ceylon Artillery Volunteers.
Ceylon Light Inf.
Ceylon Planters Rifle Corps.
Singapore Volunteer Inf.
Singapore Volunteer Art.
Singapore Volunteer Rifles.
Penang Volunteers.
Sultan of Perak's Bodyguard (Malay States Guides, Sikhs).
Singapore Submarine Mining Company, Royal Eng.
Hongkong Volunteer Corps, Field batty.
Bermuda.
Hongkong Submarine Mining Company, Royal Eng.
Jamaica Royal Art.
St. Lucia Royal Art.
Jamaica Submarine Mining Company, Royal Eng.
Jamaica Fortress Company, Royal Eng.
3rd West India Regt.
Kingstown Art. Militia.
Kingstown Inf. Militia.
Trinidad Art.
Trinidad Inf.
Malta Art.
Malta Submarine Mining Company, Royal Eng.
Malta Militia.
West African Frontier Forces.
Sierra Leone Royal Eng.
West African Regt.
Sierra Leone Frontier Forces.
King's African Rifles.
Lagos Frontier Forces.
Gold Coast Frontier Forces.
Fiji Constabulary.
Borneo.
Belochistan Volunteers, and others.

Over 70 units in all and, with the exception of some dozen Volunteer corps, all natives. They presented every gradation of colour and stature, and varied as widely in appearance as in origin; but they were all alike in one respect—their admirable demeanour and pleasant manners. Picked men they were, no doubt; but it was difficult to believe that some belonged to tribes noted, not very long ago, for the most ferocious practices. Military discipline is certainly an incomparable educator. Indeed, the black soldiers showed much better manners than the white spectators. One or two specimens of that delightful species, the London 'Arry, had found their way into Constitution Hill and made merry, in their usual pleasant way, over the bare feet of some West Africans and even the ladies, when the procession was over, descended from their places and fairly mobbed the Fijians, who took the ordeal with all the imperturbability and more than the good humour of the London constable. He, by the way, greatly admired the stalwart proportions of his South Sea colleagues. They are splendid, muscular men and obviously intelligent.

AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

When the procession reached Buckingham Palace the Queen and the Princess of Wales were on the balcony to greet them, with a smile, to which Lord Kitchener and his comrades responded with a salute.

The 1st Grenadier Guards, under Lieut.-Col. D. A. Kinloch, were extended on both sides of Marlborough Yard as well as along into the Mall for some distance towards Buckingham Palace, and next to them came the Irish Guards, under Lieut.-Col. R. J. Cooper. In Friary Court the King's Company of the Grenadiers, with the band and the drums and fifes of the battalion, was posted, and to it was attached a party of the 1st Chinese Regt., from Wei-hai-wei, in charge of Capt. James, the men of which looked very workmanlike, and their smart appearance and movements attracted much attention from military and civilians alike.

The time of waiting outside the Palace although long, was never tedious, for a selection of lively airs was played by the guards' band, and there was always plenty to occupy the eye. Long before one the Mall was so thronged that it seemed as if no standing room was left for a single extra individual. At a quarter-past one, Major-Gen. Sir H. Trotter (commanding the Home District), who was in charge of the troops lining the whole route, rode to, accompanied by his Staff, and took up a position on the right side of Friary Court.

A few minutes later cheers were faintly heard in the distance, but rapidly approaching, and finally developing into a roar. Just as the carriages containing the Prince of Wales and those with him turned up into Marlborough Yard, little Prince Edward, in a white sailor suit, with his sister, Princess Victoria, who was wearing a white dress and a pink sun-hat, and his two younger brothers, came across from St. James's Palace, accompanied by Madame Bricka, and occupied seats on a stand just behind the high wall surrounding the garden of Marlborough House. The Prince of Wales was received with a Royal salute by the Guards, while the band played "God Save the King". Alighting in Friary Court, his Royal Highness at once entered the Palace, followed by the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught and the Duke of Cambridge. By this time the battlemented roofs of the buildings surrounding the Court were fully occupied by members of the Royal Household and their friends, the light dresses of the many ladies showing up clearly against the dull grey of the encircling walls, and presenting a very pretty picture.

Ten minutes had not elapsed when shouting was again heard, and, some time before he was expected Lord Kitchener came into view. The remainder of the short journey was, indeed, a triumphal progress, and the storm of cheering which went up from the thousands in the Mall was almost deafening. As soon as the troops in Marlborough Yard received the command "General salute," little Prince Edward, his brothers and the young Princess Victoria stood up in their seats, and, leaning on the wall in front of them, waved vigorously to Lord Kitchener as he drove beneath. Until the soldier-statesman had passed from sight within the Friary Court entrance of St. James's Palace, the crowds in the yard outside continued cheering with all their might. Close upon the carriages came Earl Roberts and the Head-quarters Staff, and, as is ever the case when the Commander-in-Chief rides through a London crowd, loud cries were raised for "Bobs".

SPEECHES AT THE LUNCHEON.

The following is an authorised account of the speeches delivered at the luncheon at St. James' Palace:—

The Prince of Wales, proposing the health of Lord Kitchener, said:—

I cannot tell you what pleasure it gives me to carry out the wishes of the King to offer you the heartiest welcome on your return home safe and sound, and to congratulate you on the able and highly successful manner in which you have terminated the long and arduous campaign in which you have been so actively engaged during the last two and a half years. I feel confident that these sentiments of your Sovereign are fully shared by your fellow subjects throughout the empire. We have watched with the greatest admiration the patience, tenacity, and skill which you have shown in coping with the enormous difficulties that confronted you, and which example seemed to have inspired your whole Army. Gentlemen, I will now ask you to drink the health of Lord Kitchener and I know you will join me in giving him a most hearty welcome.

Lord Kitchener replied in the following terms:—

Your Royal Highness,—I feel deeply grateful for the very kind way in which you have expressed the gracious message of his Majesty the King to me on my return from South Africa. The Army in South Africa will feel highly honoured by your Royal Highness's gracious words and by the magnificent reception which has been accorded to me as its representative. The length and severity of the campaign have called forth qualities of rare endurance and perseverance on the part of all ranks. As a result, I think I may answer your Royal Highness that the Army has never been in a fitter condition than at present to take the field whenever it may be called upon to serve its King and its country.

The splendid banqueting hall in which the luncheon was given was beautifully decorated.

AUDIENCE OF THE KING.

Lord Kitchener left the Palace about a quarter past three. The Prince of Wales shook hands with him at the Friary Court exit, and then accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and the members of his suite, walked across to York House. Lord Kitchener in obedience to a summons from his Majesty, went direct to Buckingham Palace. During the audience the King conferred upon the General the Order of Merit, which, in the list of Coronation honours it was announced he would receive. Lord Kitchener subsequently had an audience of the Queen. On leaving the Palace he drove to the residence of the Commander-in-Chief in Portland Place, and afterwards proceeded to the house of Mr. Ralli in Belgrave Square, with whom he will remain during his stay in London.

LORD KITCHENER'S BODYGUARD.

The detachment of the 1st Scots Guards, which arrived in England from South Africa on Saturday, left Southampton shortly before one in the afternoon by special London and South-Western train for Windsor, which was reached about 25 minutes past three.

The contingent, which had acted as Lord Kitchener's bodyguard during his return, was commanded by Major Hayworth, with whom were Lieuts. the Hon. R. Coke and the Hon. J. Dalrymple, and consisted of the three officers mentioned and 145 non-commissioned officers and men. All wore their service uniforms and broad-brimmed hats. Major L. G. Drummond and Lieuts. Nicol and Holbech, of the 3rd Scots Guards, and other officers met the detachments, which had a most enthusiastic welcome from the spectators, who thronged the streets, while some of the houses were flagged. Headed by pipers and drummers the troops marched from the station to Victoria Barracks, where dinner had been provided in the gymnasium, which was decorated with flags, and banners bearing the words "A Hearty Welcome to Kitchener's Bodyguard," "Good, the Old Right Flank" while on the walls were "God save the King" and "In action first—last out." Dinner was served by the Guards' Club establishment. Capt. Menzies presided, the other company including Col. Fludyer, Regimental Commandant of the Scots Guards, Capt. the Master of Ruthven, Major Drummond, Lieuts. Coke and Dalrymple, Capt. Adam, Lord Annaly, Major Beevor, and Mr. Fotheringham. Col. Fludyer distributed the South African medals the clasps on the ribands bearing the words Belmont, Modder River, Johannesburg, Pretoria, Paardeberg, Kimberley, and Driefontein. The Master of Ruthven, it may be mentioned, has the honour of possessing eight clasps to his medal, the largest number that has been awarded any British officer, for his services in the war. Col. Fludyer, on handing the medals to the soldiers, wished them "good luck."

INDIAN RECEPTION BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

On July 11th the following Indian notables had the honour of being presented to the Prince and Princess of Wales by Lieut.-Col. W. H. Curzon Wyllie, political aide-de-camp to the Secretary of State for India, at St. James's Palace:—

Maharaj Kumar Prodyot Kumar Tagore.

Maharaja Sir Rao the Honourable Sir Venkatasvetachalapati Ranga Rao Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Raja of Bobbili.

Meherban Gannatrao Madhavrav Vinchurkar.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoi Bt., J.P.

The Honourable Nawab Mumtaz-ud-daula Muhamad Faiyaz Ali Khan, of Pahasu, Bulandshar District.

Raja Pertab Bahadur Singh of Pertabgarh, Oude.

Nawab Fateh Ali Khan, Kizilbash.

Kunwar Sir Harnam Sing, K.C.I.E., of Kapurthala.

Sir Baba Khem Singh Bedi, of Kallar, K.C.I.E

Maung D. Gaing, C.I.E., A.T.M.

Gangadhar Madho Chitnavis, C.I.E., President Nagpore Municipality.

Rai Jagannath Barua Bahadur.

Lieut. Col. Nawab Mahomed Aslam Khan, C.I.E., Khan Bahadur, of Peshawur, and

Capt. Raj Kunwar Bir Bikram Singh.

Capt. C. A. Smith, assistant to the Political A.D.C. Indian Political Department, was also present.

Lord and Lady Llangattock gave an entertainment on July 13 to the Colonial and Indian visitors at South Lodge, Rutland Gate, S. W. Among those present were Sir Edmund and Lady Barton, the Nawab Muhamad Faiyaz Ali Khan of Pahasu, Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah Aga Khan, Major Rajkumar Gurbekram Singh of Sirmoor, the Raja of Bobbili, Sir Stanley and Lady Clarke, Lord and Lady Middleton, Earl and Countess Stradbroke, Lady Macpherson-Grant, Earl and Countess of St. Germans, Sir Vincent and Lady Kennett-Barrington, Sir Duncan Campbell, the United States Ambassador and Mrs. Choate, Sir John Colomb, M. P., and Lady Colomb, Earl and Countess Annesley, Sir Charles Tupper, the Earl and Countess of Carysfort, Mr. J. Hanbury Williams, Col. Tufnell, M. P. and Mrs. Tufnell, Mr. Acland Adams, Mr. F. A. Munsey, the Countess of Selkirk, the Countess of Kintore, the Countess of Bandon, Lord and Lady Aberdare, Lord Colchester, and Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund Fremantle.

Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll), on July 11, in Battersea Park, on behalf of the King, reviewed 25,000 children attending the elementary schools of the borough. The children marched past her Royal Highness with admirable precision. Lord Battersea as president of the local Coronation Committee, afterwards moved a vote of thanks to Princess Louise, whom he asked to express to his Majesty the grateful thanks which the people of Battersea entertained to Almighty Providence for having restored the King, whom they all so loyally loved, to that health which they prayed and desired for him.

Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll), accompanied by the Duke of Argyll, visited Chelsea Town Hall on Saturday afternoon, July 12, when the last of the King's dinners was given, and proved perhaps the most interesting of the series, for the guests were not only poor but blind. Under the direction of the Lord Mayor, who took a keen interest in and amply assisted the movement, the difficult task of organising the gathering was undertaken by the Rev. J. Pullein-Thompson, vicar of Christ Church, Chelsea, and honorary secretary of the National Blind Relief Society. In his experienced hands the function was a conspicious success, nothing occurring to mar the pleasures of what must remain a memorable day.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Lansdowne entertained to dinner on July 15, at Lansdowne House, His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Siam, their Highnesses the Maharaja of Gwalior and Maharaja of Bikanir, Consuelo Duchess of Manchester, Count Albert Mensdorff, the Marquess and Marchioness of Hamilton, the Marquis and Marquise de Vallavieja, the Marchioness of Blandford, Lord Claud Hamilton, Lord Sandhurst, Lady Cynthia Graham, Lord Grenfell, Lady Northcote, Sir Eric and Lady Barrington, Sir William Cunninghame, Col. Otter, Capt. Sarasiddat, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Morgan, Mr. Edward Hope, the Marchioness of Waterford, and Lord Charles Fitzmaurice.

THE RESIGNATION OF LORD CADOGAN.

POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR.

FEELING IN DUBLIN.

The announcement of the resignation of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has been received generally with regret. It has been known for some time past that Lord Cadogan was anxious to be relieved of his duties, and the rumours which have been prevalent since the beginning of the week prepared the public to a certain extent for an immediate change in the Viceroyalty.

The name of Lord Cadogan's successor is being anxiously awaited. The two most prominently-mentioned are the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery and the Duke of Marlborough. Lord Pembroke, it is believed here, will decline the post, while for a position of such importance, more especially in view of the disaffected condition of a large portion of the country, the Duke of Marlborough is regarded as too young and too inexperienced. It may be well to point out that, whether within the Cabinet or outside, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland exercises great powers, and the hope is freely expressed in political circles that Mr. Balfour, whose knowledge of the wants of Ireland is unrivalled, will recommend to His Majesty some nobleman not only of standing but possessing administrative experience.

The following are extracts from Dublin papers upon Lord Cadogan's resignation:—

"Irish Times" (U.) If agitation has again raised its head, the melancholy fact is not to be ascribed to anything done or left undone by the Lord Lieutenant, but rather to the perennial inability of British Governments to deal firmly with the early beginnings of strife. There is reason to believe that the illegal developments of the United Irish League would have been arrested a good deal sooner than they were if Lord Cadogan had been able to convince his colleagues that they were once more face to face with a serious agitation which would need to be sternly opposed with all the powers with which they were invested by the Crimes Act. The fact remains that the delay has considerably increased the difficulty of the task of restoring peace in the disturbed districts."

"Daily Express" (U.) When we turn to the consideration of the political career of Lord Cadogan in Ireland we find ourselves unable to speak in terms of unqualified praise. Every statesman who comes to Ireland has something to learn about the country, and often a great deal to unlearn. Lord Cadogan came to us as the representative of a certain school of thinkers, and the process of unlearning with him was a very long one. In 1900, when the League was in its infancy, when a little show of firmness would have sufficed to crush it, Lord Cadogan refused to consider the report submitted to him by the Irish Unionist Alliance. Within two years he had cause to change his mind. Irish Unionists can hardly be expected to forget, even while they remember the social success of Lord Cadogan's sojourn in Ireland, the treatment which they have received during the past seven years from the responsible Government of the country.

'Freeman's Journal' (N.): If the proper object of the responsible head of the Irish executive be to establish friendlier relations between the Irish people and the Imperial Government, those seven years of office have been absolutely barren. Lord Cadogan found Ireland in peace, the ordinary law in operation, and the people eagerly expectant of the establishment of a modus vivendi between themselves and that Empire of which they form a part. He leaves it with the constitution practically suspended over half the country, and the Jubilee Coercion Act, with all its hateful and degrading provisions, in full swing. Lord Cadogan, instead of 'steering an even keel,' between the landlord and the people in Ireland, has delivered the machinery of the Castle into the hands of the landlord gang.

"The Daily Independent" (N.) contains no editorial reference to his Excellency's resignation.

It was officially announced in Dublin, on July 17, that Earl Cadogan has submitted his resignation of the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland to the King, who has graciously pleased to accept it.

RESIGNATION OF LORD SALISBURY.

MR. BALFOUR APPOINTED PRIME MINISTER.

On Friday, July 12, the Marquis of Salisbury had an audience of the King and tendered his resignation which was graciously accepted by his Majesty.

His Majesty subsequently communicated with Mr. Balfour, who forthwith had an interview with Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Balfour, having then consulted with other members of the Ministry, was received by the King on Saturday at Buckingham Palace, and accepted the post of Prime Minister vacated by Lord Salisbury.

The Prime Minister had an audience of the King at Buckingham Palace on Monday afternoon and received from his Majesty the seal of office as Lord Privy Seal.

The Prime Minister has appointed the following gentlemen to be his private secretaries:—Mr. J. S. Sandars (Principal Private Secretary), Mr. F. S. Parry, C. B., and Viscount Newport; and he has also appointed Mr. W. M. Short to be Clerk to the Lord Privy Seal.

A meeting of Unionist members of both Houses of Parliament was held at the Foreign Office on Monday, Mr. Balfour referred to the irreparable loss which the party had sustained in the resignation of Lord Salisbury. While he could not hope to fill the gap which Lord Salisbury had left, he had accepted the task because he believed that he would have the confidence of those with whom he has worked. He grieved to say that he could not count with every assurance on the further assistance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but at the same time, he could count upon his good wishes in the labours that were before them. He had no pronouncement to make. Changes there might be, but that was not the occasion on which to discuss or even think of them. As for the question of policy, the policy of the Unionist party remained what it had always been. Though they had suffered so heavy a loss, they would do wrong to despair, for the inherent vitality of their cause would make up for any weakness in the arms which had to sustain it. The Duke of Devonshire expressed his entire concurrence with all that Mr. Balfour had said as to the loss which the party and the country as a whole had sustained by the resignation of Lord Salisbury. During his tenure of the office of Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury had taught the country to place their confidence in him rather on the grounds of his administrative acts than of his oratorical gifts. He trusted that their presence there was sufficient proof that they cordially accepted and approved the King's choice of a successor. In the name of the Liberal Unionist peers and of a large section of public opinion in the country he could with confidence promise Mr. Balfour a continuance of the loyal support which it had been their pride to offer to his predecessor. Mr. Austen Chamberlain asked permission to read a message from his father. He had to say how disappointed his father was that he could not be present and welcome Mr. Balfour to the leadership, and to say with what pride and pleasure he would give him all the assistance in his power in the task which lay before him. In offering his own support his father felt that he might speak also in the name of the whole Liberal Unionist party in the House of Commons. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said there was no one whom he more gladly accepted as leader of the party than Mr. Balfour. But now that the troubles of the South African war were over, he felt that the moment had come when such service as he could render could be no longer necessary to the country. If for the moment he retained office it would be because he desired to show his loyalty to the new leader and give him his best help in the administration of affairs. Mr. Renshaw, Sir W. Houldsworth, Lord Northbrook, Mr. Chaplin, Sir W. Hart Dyke, and others having spoken, Mr. Balfour returned thanks, and the proceedings then closed.

It was understood during the last year or two of her late Majesty's reign that Lord Salisbury was beginning to find the cares of State press heavily upon him, but that he would be extremely reluctant to resign his post so long as her Majesty, who reposed great trust in him and to whom he was strongly attached, remained alive. Then came the war, and during the war her Majesty's somewhat sudden death. It was clear that a change of Prime Minister was inadvisable in the early months of the new reign and while the war lasted. But it was freely rumoured that Lord Salisbury's resignation would take effect after the peace and the Coronation. The peace is now six weeks old; and though the Coronation has not yet taken place, a great part of the Coronation festivities have been held, and the actual ceremony will, it is understood, be made as quiet and simple as the nature of the case permits. The King is recovering with extraordinary rapidity from his illness, and is now able to attend to urgent State affairs; and it may well be that the actual moment of Lord Salisbury's resignation has been determined by the desire of the King, who had impending over him both the Coronation and a Cabinet crisis, to settle the latter before leaving for the cruise which we all trust may completely restore his Majesty's health.

The reasons which have determined Lord Salisbury to resign are not difficult to understand. There is no question, we need hardly say, of any political difference with his Cabinet, who would gladly have continued to serve under their chief so long as he considered it to be his duty to remain in office. But Lord Salisbury is in his 73rd year; for 17 years, since the summer of 1885, he has borne the chief burden of the State with only two intervals, amounting to 3 1-2 years in all, of rest in Opposition; and during far the greater part of the time he has united the onerous duties of the Foreign Office to the grave responsibilities of the Premiership. His tenure of the Premiership, over 13 1-2 years, is a year and a half longer than Mr. Gladstone's and is longer than that of any Prime Minister in our history except Sir Robert Walpole, Mr. Pitt, and Lord Liverpool. He has accordingly amply earned his rest by prolonged and devoted service to the Crown and the nation, and it has been noticed of late with sympathetic solicitude that he has shown marks of advancing age not, perhaps, in mental power, but in bodily health and activity.

There is reason to believe that the King requested Lord Salisbury's advice as to his successor—advice which it would not have been constitutional for Lord Salisbury, after vacating office, to tender unless his Majesty asked for it—and that the outgoing Minister suggested that the King should communicate with Mr. Balfour. But, in any case, it was natural that his Majesty should have recourse in the first place to the leader of the House of Commons, who was at the head of an immense majority in that House, where he had led his party for no fewer than 11 years.

A message was sent from Buckingham Palace to Mr. Balfour, who was at the House of Commons. Feeling that it was impossible that he could respond with success to the King's wishes without having secured the concurrence and support of Mr. Chamberlain, with whose personality and policy the Unionist triumphs of recent years and Lord Salisbury's ministry had been most intimately associated, Mr. Balfour at once drove to the Colonial Secretary's house and saw him in his sick-room. We are in a position to state that he was met in the most cordial manner, that Mr. Chamberlain recognized that Mr. Balfour was the natural successor to the headship left vacant by Lord Salisbury's resignation, and that he assured him of his entire support. This will be no surprise to those who have marked the strong relations of mutual respect and admiration which have bound these two distinguished statesmen together for the last 15 years. It may be remembered also that at a banquet given on May 16, 1900, to Mr. Balfour by the Liberal Unionists, Mr. Chamberlain, who was in the chair, publicly tendered his fealty and that of his Liberal Unionist colleagues to Mr. Balfour in the remarkable words:—"His (Mr. Balfour's) colleagues find it a privilege to be associated with him and to work with him and would find it an honour to serve under him."

Returning from Mr. Chamberlain's house, Mr. Balfour met his other colleagues and, we understand, received from them, on Friday evening and Saturday morning, such unanimous and gratifying assurances of support—the Duke of Devonshire, the the leader of the Liberal Unionist party, being especially cordial—that he was able to report to the King, in an audience at Buckingham Palace at 1 o'clock on Saturday, that he was in a position to undertake the government of the country; and he was accordingly appointed Prime Minister.

Two consequences of the change will meet with a large measure of general approval. The Prime Minister is once more in the House of Commons, the governing Chamber, where, except for Mr. Gladstone's brief tenure of office in 1892-94, he has not been for 16 years; and the Premiership is again associated with the historical office of First Lord of the Treasury, from which it has generally been divorced during Lord Salisbury's Administrations. Lord Salisbury, at his retirement, held the office of Lord Privy Seal. As the Cabinet is of unwieldy size it may be hoped that Mr. Balfour will eventually take this office himself, and not appoint a separate successor to it.

NEW YORK, July 14.

American comments on Lord Salisbury's resignation are very different from what would have been heard some years ago. Once he was unpopular because he was a Conservative. Venezuela made him more unpopular still. Nor was due credit ever given to him here for the patient firmness and tact by which he ultimately solved the difficulty Mr. Cleveland created. Truer views have lately prevailed. Americans have discovered that Lord Salisbury desired American friendship and made it one of the bases of his foreign policy. They say that the Empire has increased in area and strength under his long, wise, and just rule. These things they acknowledge to-day. Even those who, like the "New York Times," think he ought to have avoided war with the Boers admit that "the end of the trying struggle came in a manner singularly honourable to his Administration."

It is well understood at Washington and Oyster Bay that the change from Lord Salisbury to Mr. Balfour involves no change in the good relations between Enland and the United States.

LATER.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's resignation surprises nobody. It has no effect on the American market except in an indirect form through the rise in Consols and the general strength of the London market, which is noted cynically. It is considered here that Mr. Balfour, having to choose between Mr. Chamberlain and Sir M. Hicks-Beach, chose Mr. Chamberlain inevitably. But what American financiers ask is: What now becomes of those declarations of inflexible free trade which the Chancellor of the Exchequer was allowed to make in the name of the late Government? Americans have, of course, a deep interest in questions of colonial preference.—"Times"

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BOERS REFUSING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Bloemfontein, July 16.—A number of the Boer officers and officials of the late Government refuse to take the oath of allegiance, which is couched in very binding terms, though few object to signing a declaration acknowledging the King as their Sovereign.

A question, the settlement of which presents some difficulty, has arisen regarding the oath of allegiance (says Reuter's Bloemfontein correspondent). Many late Boer commandants and field-cornets refuse to take the oath of allegiance. By the terms of surrender their leaders have taken the oath for them in signing the terms. Up to the present time the British authorities have required the signature of a document called the "Declaration," in which the person signing it subscribes to the fact that he acknowledges King Edward as his lawful King. There is, however, no mention of allegiance in the document. Most of the Boers have signed the declaration, but many hesitate to take the oath of allegiance, which is much more binding. This does not appear to be in any way indicative of reluctance on their part to accept the new situation, but seems to be merely the outcome of the natural desire of the Boers to bind themselves as little as possible.

OVER TWENTY THOUSAND SURRENDERS.

Pretoria, Friday.—The process of surrendering is now complete. The exact figures are not yet to hand, but the total exceeds 20,000.

BASUTO CHIEF TO BE PROSECUTED.

Bloemfontein, Tuesday.—Owing to alleged treacherous conduct on the part of Joel, one of the most prominent Basuto chiefs, during the war it has been decided to summon him to Maseru to stand his trial for high treason. The 9th Mounted Infantry and a section of the 14th Battery have gone to the Basuto frontier in order to provide against possible resistance.

The attitude of Lerothodi, the paramount chief, is causing some uneasiness, as indications are not wanting that he may support Joel if he becomes recalcitrant. Jonathan, who is a very powerful chief, is entirely on the side of the British.

Bloemfontein, Wednesday.—The chief Joel has been summoned to appear at Maseru on the 20th inst.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TRANSVAAL.

Pretoria, Sunday.—A considerable increase is to be made in the number of the members of the Legislative Council, which will also contain some non-official representatives.

DUTCH THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

Capetown, Sunday.—Peace thanksgiving services were held in all the Dutch churches to-day. In the principal church here the Rev. Mr. Roux offered up a prayer asking God to hasten the day when the English and Dutch shall dwell together in perfect friendliness as of yore.

BOTHA INTERVIEWED.

An interview with General Louis Botha is published by the "Times of Natal." He began by denying that he was in favour of the suspension of the Cape Constitution which, he said, would be a retrogressive measure, and he declared that if the Boers were treated with justice the process of settling down would be a short one. He had a very poor opinion of the blockhouse system. The British pro-Boer party, he continued, did the Boers no good. Unless in the event of native revolts there was little chance of the formation of a Boer Regiment in the British Army, as colonials disliked military discipline. General Botha denied that during the war the Boer Government was in Holland, and maintained that it had always been in South Africa.

SOUTH AFRICAN CONSTABULARY.

The work of the South African Constabulary is becoming one of the most important factors in the settlement of the country, says Reuter's Bloemfontein correspondent, Colonel Pilkington, who commands the Orange River Colony Division, has arranged an almost complete patrol system. The country is divided into eight sections, in each of which a major with three hundred to five hundred men is stationed. A subdivision is made by using the old Free State wards, in each of which is stationed a troop. The wards are cut into blocks of about twenty by twenty-five miles. Each block is patrolled daily by one non-commissioned officer and six men. Since the introduction of the new system the Boers have shown the greatest friendliness towards the police. They express appreciation of the constant patrolling since it protects them against any danger of attacks by the natives and will rid the country of cattle-stealing. It is being made clear to all burghers that the constabulary force is essentially civilian.

FARMING PROJECTS.

The question of the settlement of British farmers on the land has now entered the sphere of practicability, says Reuter's Bloemfontein correspondent. The subject is one which presents many difficulties. Pastoral farming, which is here the staple type, requires huge farms and encourages idleness among the farmers, and deprives them of influence in the country.

Sir H. J. Goold-Adams, the Lieutenant-Governor, has therefore decided on a policy of small farms in cases of settlers taking up Government lands. He has at his disposal nearly 300,000 acres, which he is increasing by purchase and by the lapse of leases of Government farms. At present there are 160 settlers. Subject to the approval of the Home authorities, farms will be given to such settlers on lease or purchase terms; the purchase price being equivalent to 3 years rent.

Three thousand applications for farms have been received from intending British settlers, nearly all with capital. There still remains, however, plenty of opportunity for further energy. One of the most enthusiastic supporters of the scheme of settling British immigrants on the land, Mr. Abe Bailey, desires to purchase land in the Orange and Cape Colonies, with the object of placing indigent settlers on it. everything will be provided for them until they were able to support themselves, and they will be allowed to purchase their farms on easy terms.

EX-PRESIDENT STEYN.

According to information received by the "Telegraph" from Klerksdrop, ex-president Steyn is living there under treatment by a Dutch physician, Dr. Vandermerve. Mr. Steyn's condition is absolutely hopeless, but it is said that he may still live for several months.

The political situation created by Mr. Chamberlain's despatch and the summons to Parliament to meet on August 20 is one of extreme difficulty, and is evidently not realised in most of the English Press comments which have been telegraphed here, says the Capetown correspondent of the "Times." The progressive party have utterly lost confidence in Sir Gordon Sprigg and his colleagues. It has been suggested that they should absent themselves from a Parliament which will be a mockery of constitutional forms. The Bond leaders will doubtless counsel their followers to support Sir Gordon Sprigg quietly over the questions of indemnity and unauthorised expenditure in order later on to beat him on redistribution and other measures which touch their own ascendancy, not to speak of immigration and other measures in British interests. Mr. Sauer, a past master of political craft, is not going to throw away the substance for the shadow. It is noted that, while the surrendered Boers have held generous language, practically no utterance has been forthcoming from the Bond or the Dutch Reformed Church making for a loyal reconciliation.

MR. KRUGER'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

The curator of the late Boer Government's official papers recently handed over the whole of the documents to a representative of the military authorities at Pilgrim's Rest. They include confidential reports giving a complete history of Mr. Kruger's relations with foreign Powers, together with all the ciphers and a mass of other papers. All these are now being translated and arranged by the Director of the Intelligence Department in Pretoria.

A CHARMING SENSATION.

We strongly recommend any of our readers who are in search of a delightful sensation to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath. The cooling and strengthening effects are Simply Magical.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delicious sensation of coolness, freshness, and purity; it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. Tired or Tender Feet are instantly relieved, and all the unpleasant effects of perspiration immediately disappear.

We take this opportunity to caution our readers against buying or using any substitute for Condy's Fluid, because all imitations or substitutes are inferior in composition and strength. Ask for Condy's Fluid and see that the labels bear the words "Condy's Fluid."

Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers, but Condy's Fluid can be instantly obtained from all Chemists throughout the British Empire.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

ANGLO-ITALIAN RELATIONS.

THE "Times" correspondent telegraphed from Rome (July 16):—

The attack made by Mr. Gibson Bowles in the House of Commons upon Lord Currie naturally attracts considerable attention here. The official "Tribuna" this evening expresses lively satisfaction at the solicitude for the cordiality of Anglo-Italian relations repeatedly displayed in the House of Commons, and adds that, though the presence of Lord Currie in Rome coincided incidentally with the change in the attitude of British diplomacy towards Italy, the first symptoms of such change date from a period anterior to Lord Currie's arrival. The responsibility for the change, concludes the official journal, must be sought elsewhere. Lord Currie has always declared himself a sincere friend of Italy, and if he remains in Rome will gladly help to cement the Anglo-Italian understanding.

There is no reason to believe that the presence of Lord Currie in Rome has been an obstacle to the restoration of Anglo-Italian cordiality. True, some time ago the relations of the Ambassador with the Court and the Foreign Office notoriously left something to be desired, but the King is known to have said that he never holds an Ambassador responsible for the acts of his Government, and Signor Prinetti is now on the best of terms with the British representative. Towards the beginning of the present year, when an exchange of views between England and Italy was pending on the subject of Tripoli, Lord Currie was attacked in more than one Italian and foreign journal accustomed to receive inspiration from the Foreign Office, but upon drawing the attention of the Foreign Minister to the attacks the British Ambassador was assured that they emanated from a personage in London who desired the Ambassadorial post in Rome. Lord Currie appears to have attached full credence to the "explanation," since when his relations with the Foreign Minister have been excellent. England subsequently gave Italy the assurances with regard to Tripoli recently mentioned by Signor Prinetti and Lord Cranborne.

SPAIN AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The "Times" correspondent wrote from San Sabastian on July 11:—

The renewal of the Triple Alliance, a tour of inspection to be made by General Weyler on the African coast, and a lull in political question of a more domestic character have all combined to turn the attention of the Spanish Press towards Gibraltar and Morocco. The "Liberal" fancies that the Triple Alliance has been renewed with a difference. Hitherto Italy has inclined towards England, and its inclination served as a bond between that Power and the three which formed the alliance; to-day Italy is manifestly turning towards France, and this new orientation is likely to modify the whole question of the Mediterranean and the African coast. The semi-official "Correo" also discerns signs of shifting in the balance of power in the Mediterranean which call for alertness on the part of Spain. The weak point, according to all the newspapers which discuss the question, is the possession of Gibraltar by England, the importance of which is likely to be enhanced for the possessor by the defection of Italian good will. The "Correspondencia Militar" suggests the possible case of General Weyler's advocating fortifications for the mainland of Gibraltar. The "Correspondencia Militar" thinks it is best to consider one question at a time, and the question which is nearest home before the question which is more distant. The question of the relations of Spain with her neighbour in Gibraltar must, it explains, be settled before any which are raised by a change in the balance of power in the Mediterranean.

The "Liberal" agrees with its colleague, but shows itself somewhat sceptical as to the result of arbitration, should a question arise between Spain and her neighbour. To this the "Correspondencia Militar" makes the following rather startling rejoinder:—"The alternative is this—to be either with France and against England in any conflict which may arise, or with England against France, in the absolute security that the "rapprochement" of British and Spaniards will remove all danger in relation to the mainland of Gibraltar, and that it will be possible to fortify it without incurring protest or leave it as it is without incurring peril. Does not this appear the best solution to the "Liberal" and the rest of the Press which has interested itself in this important question? In that case let them help to bring it about, and a firm step will have been taken towards the aggrandisement of Spain and its tranquillity. The "Liberal" does nor wholly disagree but it thinks that matters have not yet reached point at which such an extremity of choice would be necessary.

The "Correspondencia Militar" reflects the drift of military opinion in Spain, and there are signs that that opinion is growing in weight.

THE KING OF ITALY IN RUSSIA.

Peterhof, July 13 (Reuter).—The King of Italy arrived here at 4 30 this afternoon. His Majesty was received at the railway station, which was richly decorated, by the Czar, wearing the chain of the Order of the Annunziata, the Hereditary Grand Duke Michael, the other Dukes of the Imperial House, Count Lamsdorff, Minister for Foreign Affairs, the other Ministers, and a number of officers of high rank. The band of the guard of honour played the Italian National Anthem. The King and the Czar exchanged hearty greetings, after which they proceeded to the Palace where, the King was welcomed by the Empress and the Dowager-Empress.

A banquet in honour of the King of Italy was given in the Hall of Peter the Great at the Palace at half-past seven this evening.

In the course of the banquet the Czar proposed the following toast:—

It is with lively and deep satisfaction that we greet your Majesty. It is especially agreeable to us that your Majesty has begun your travels by visiting us. The whole of Russia sees therein a fresh proof of the bonds of true friendship which unite us and identifies itself with our sentiments. These sentiments and the feelings of mutual sympathy, which are more apparent between our two peoples, favour the development of relations in a way which could not be more desirable in the interests of our countries. I thank your Majesty sincerely for your visit, and I raise my glass to the glory and happiness of your august person, of Queen Helena, of the Queen Dowager, and of the whole royal family. I drink to the prosperity of Italy.

The band then played the Italian National Anthem.

King Victor Emmanuel, rising to reply, said:—

I thank your Majesty for your hearty welcome, and for the gracious words in which you have referred to me and my country. The ties of personal friendship which happily unite us, the good relations which have long existed between Russia and Italy, make this visit especially agreeable to me. I come to St. Petersburg with the approval of my people, who perceive in the closer drawing together of these bonds a fresh pledge of peace and prosperity. Animated by these feelings, I raise my glass in honour of your Imperial Majesty, to the glory of the Government, and the prosperity of Russia: to the happiness of the Empress Maria Feodorovna and the Empress Alexandra Feodorovna, as well as that of the whole Imperial family.

On the conclusion of the King's speech the Russian National Anthem was played.

KRASNOE SELO, July 15.—In honour of the King of Italy a grand field parade was held to-day, under the command of the Grand Duke Vladimir. The front was composed of 38,800 men, comprising 89 half battalion of Infantry, 43 squadrons of Cavalry 14 sotnias of Cossacks, and 52 batteries of Artillery.

The Rome correspondent of the "Times" says:—

Rumours of an impending Italo-Russian understanding may be regarded as premature. It is, nevertheless, probable that Balkan affairs, and, in particular, the Albanian Question, will be discussed between the Czar and the King, and between Signor Prinetti and Count Lamsdorff. The King's lively interest in the Eastern Question is no secret, and recent attempts to extend Italian influence in Albania are unquestionably attributable to his suggestions. How far a policy such as this will react upon the Austro-Russian agreement in regard to the Balkans is merely a matter for speculation. Hopes are also entertained in Italy that the visit may yield fruit in the form of commercial arrangements, but until Italy reduces her corn and petroleum duties, her wine and her oranges are scarcely likely to flood the Russian market. Judged dispassionately the visit appears, first as a necessary act of dynastic courtesy, and, secondly, as an interesting development of the tendency which is leading Italy, a member of the Triple Alliance, to cultivate with France and Russia relations fully as intimate as those maintained with her allies.

VIENNA, July 15 (Times).—Austro-Hungarian public opinion having reconciled itself to the unavoidable omission of Vienna from the round of visits to be paid by the King of Italy, declines to see any special political significance in the mutual compliment of the Czar and King Victor Emmanuel, and refuses to be alarmed at the spectre of an Italo-Slav entente respecting the Balkans where so many more promising combinations have come to grief.

The Giornale d'Italia regards the meeting of the King and the Czar as a guarantee of European peace. The "Italic" considers that the enthusiastic reception accorded to King Victor Emmanuel by the Russian people introduces a new element into European foreign politics, an element essentially of peace and civilisation.

HOLLAND AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The Brussels correspondent of the "Standard", telegraphed last Friday.

I hear on the best authority that it is seriously contemplated in Dutch Government circles to negotiate for the entrance of Holland into the Triple Alliance. The "Utrechtsche Dadblad", and the "Hague Vaderland", two of the most important and influencial organs of public opinion in the Netherlands, warmly recommend a formal alliance between Holland and Germany:

It should be added, however, that the great majority of the Dutch people remain absolutely hostile to any scheme of this kind.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIA AND THE CORONATION.

IN the House of Commons on Monday, July 14, Mr. Labouchere asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether Lord Curzon was consulted as to the expenses of the reception at the India Office in connection with the Coronation Day, being charged on the Indian Budget; if so, what reply he gave; whether the Secretary of State for India himself decided that the expenses of the reception should be brown on the Indian Budget; and whether any opportunity will be given to this House to express its opinion on the matter.

Lord G. Hamilton: My answer to the first question is in the negative. The Secretary of State has no power to place a charge on the revenues of India except with the assent of a majority of the Council of India. The discussion on the Indian Budget will take place as usual this year, and any member of the House will then be able to raise the question.

Mr. Labouchere: Then I understand that a majority of the India Council gave this decision.

Lord G. Hamilton: There was absolute unanimity. (Cheers, and a cry of "Yourselves.")

THE INDIAN CURRENCY SYSTEM.

Sir Edward Sasson asked the Secretary of State for India:—whether in view of the condition of India's manufacturing and agricultural industries, as affected by the competition of silver-using countries and aggravated by the recent serious depreciation of silver, he would recommend the institution of an inquiry into the action and effects of the currency system promulgated in 1893.

Lord G. Hamilton: The effect on industry and agriculture in India of the closing of the Mints in 1893 was one of the subjects considered by Sir Henry Fowler's Currency Committee which reported in July 1899. That committee did not support the view suggested by the question, and there are no facts which have since been brought to my notice which invalidate their conclusions in this matter.

Sir E. Sassoon asked whether the noble Lord was aware that several large cotton mills in Bombay were on the verge of bankruptcy, and that tea and kindred interests in India were sorely pressed, and had difficulty in holding their own in foreign markets.

Lord G. Hamilton understood that these allegations were made, but he was sure that if they were examined it would be found that the state of things referred to could not be attributed to the closing of the Mints in 1893.

INDIA AND THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state the total amount of money which up to the present time has been paid from the Indian revenues to the Imperial Institute; whether any payment of a similar character is now made from those revenues and to what amount; whether the Indian revenues are charged with any part of the salary of any persons engaged in duties connected with the Imperial Institute; and, if so, what is the amount of such charge.

Lord G. Hamilton said that the total sum paid from Indian revenues to the Imperial Institute up to March 31, 1902, was £16,911. This represented the aggregate of Annual grants made to the institute since 1891 for the maintenance of the Indian section. The present annual grant was 1,725l., but for 1902-1903 only £400, additional had been granted to meet exceptional charges. From the annual grant the institute paid the salaries of the curator and staff of the Indian section, the total amounting to £330l a year. No other charge on account of salaries of persons employed in the institute fell on Indian revenues.

RAILWAYS IN BELUCHISTAN.

Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will say to what extent, as regards mileage and cost, have railway projects in Beluchistan been entertained by the Indian Government more especially; whether sanction has been promised for the proposed line from Quetta to Nushki; what is the estimated cost per mile and total of such railway, and what liability, if any, in respect of the Indian credit will the Government of India accept on behalf of such railway outside of India; whether the Indian Government has had proposals placed before it regarding the extension through Seistan into Persia, of which project the Quetta-Nushki Railway would be the first portion; and will he lay the correspondence between the Government of India and the projectors of railways in Beloochistan, Seistan, and Persia before Parliament at an early date.

Lord G. Hamilton: Since the recent completion of the Pishin section of the State Railway from Bostan to Chaman, the only project entertained by me is the Quetta to Nushki Line, for which a provision of 47 lacks has been made in the current year. The final Surveys are not yet completed, and I cannot estimate the cost at present. The line is not outside India, Beluchistan being a protected Native Indian State. The answer to the second question is in the negative, and to the third I can only reply that there is no correspondence of the character therein described.

THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: Will he state whether the appointment of the 12 members of the Council of India rests with the Secretary of State for India; and, if not, will he say by whom the appointments are made, and on whose recommendation.

Lord G. Hamilton: Members of the Council of India are appointed by the Secretary of State for India.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS BALANCES.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: In view of the fact that deposits in the postal savings banks of India are not invested in the purchase of securities, but held as part of the balances available for the general purposes of the Government of India, will he state where the balances are lodged, and what percentage would be available on demand.

Lord G. Hamilton: The balances of the Government of India are held in the Public Treasuries and in the Presidency banks. They are all at the free disposal of the Government of India, and they exceed by several millions sterling the amount of the balances at the credit of depositors in the Post Office Savings Banks.

OPIUM IN CEYLON.

Tuesday, July 15.—Sir Joseph Pease asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies: Whether his attention has been called to the increased number of opium shops licensed by the Ceylon Government (69 in 1901 against 63 in 1896), and to the greatly increased importation of opium into Ceylon (23,754lb in 1900 against 14,976 lb, in 1896); and whether he will suggest to the Government of Ceylon the desirability of diminishing the facilities for the spread of the opium habit among the Singalese.

Lord G. Hamilton.—I have consulted the Governor, who is now in this country, on the subject of the honourable member's question. Sir West Ridgeway informs me that his attention is constantly being given to the question of the consumption of opium in Ceylon, but that, taking into consideration the growth of population, he is inclined to think that the increase in consumption has not been material. The matter will be carefully watched.

WORKING OF THE RAILWAY SYSTEM IN INDIA.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will state by whom the inquiry which was instituted some time back, into the working of the railway system in India and the overcrowding of native passengers in third-class carriages was made and whether the Report will be laid upon the table of the House.

Lord G. Hamilton: The inquiry recently insituted into the working of railway systems in India is not yet complete. It is being conducted by Mr. Thomas Robertson, late general manager of the Great Northern Railway of Ireland, and chairman of the Irish Board of Works, who went out to India as a special commissioner in the autumn of 1901. I cannot say when his report will be received, nor can I give any undertaking at present with regard to its publication.

COST OF THE BARRACKS AT ADEN.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will state why the revenue of India has been charged with the whole cost of the barracks at Aden as well as the cost of the stores and ammunition, seeing that when the fortifications were initiated in 1882 it was decided that the expense should be divided equally between Great Britain and India, apart from which the Royal Commission on the Administration of the expenditure of India recommended in their Report, dated April 6, 1900, that the United Kingdom should bear one-half of the annual cost of the Aden garrison.

Lord G. Hamilton In consequence of alterations in the scheme for special defence works and armaments at Aden a new arrangement for the division of the charges was made with the Imperial Government in 1889, under which a maximum was fixed for the liability of the Imperial Government in respect of special defence works and for the liability of India in respect of armaments. The exemption of the Imperial Government from liability for the cost of barracks and stores was a part of this agreement. The recommendation of the Royal Commission refers, as the hon. member correctly states, to the annual cost of the Aden garrison, not to the charges for specialid defence works.

POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Wednesday, July 16.—Mr. Caine asked the Secretary of State for India, with reference to the recent order conferring additional powers on the Governor-General of India in Council: Whether he will state in what territories outside British India these powers will be operative, over what persons the jurisdiction will be exercised, and the circumstances which have rendered this measure necessary.

Lord G. Hamilton: The territories outside British India in which the order operates or may hereafter operate are stated in article 2 of the order of June 11, 1902. The persons affected are British subjects and other persons in respects of whom the Governor General in Council has jurispiction by treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means. The consideration which led to the issue of the order was that the Secretary of State was advised that it would, from a legal point of view be more convenient to place the foreign jurisdiction exercised by the Governor-General in Council upon the basis of imperial legislation and statutory orders.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES AND METALLURGY IN INDIA.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the number of coal mines working in India, and the provision of the Mines Act of India requiring that all mine managers shall hold certificates showing that they possess certain qualifications, he will consider the expediency of establishing a Government School of Mines and Metallurgy in India, so that natives of India may be afforded opportunities of obtaining such certificates.

Lord G. Hamilton: The Mines Act merely provides that the Government of India may, if they think fit, prescribe the qualifications of managers of mines. I am not aware that they have made any rules on the subject or have prescribed certificates. If they should do so, I am confident that the expediency of providing in India the technical instruction necessary for such certificates will not be overlooked.

LIQUOR SHOPS IN INDIAN TEA-GROWING AREAS.

Mr. Caine asked the Secretary of State for India: If his attention has been called to the memorandum submitted to the Chief Commissioner of Assam by the Hon. James Buckingham, C.I.E., on the effect on coolies on Assam tea-gardens from the number of liquor shops established by the Government throughout the tea area of that State, to the complaints with regard to liquor shops from owners of tea-gardens in Darjeeling and other tea areas of the Bengal Presidency, and to the statement on the same subject of Surg.-Gen. de Renzy at the annual meeting of the Jokai Assam Tea company at Winchester House on July 8, that it was impossible to get any proper supply of labour, or to keep it efficient when obtained, in consequence of these liquor shops and, if so, will he consider the advisability of the immediate, suppression of all liquor shops in the tea-growing areas of Bengal and Assam.

Lord G. Hamilton: I am aware that a memorandum offering suggestions for the improvement of the liquor Excise system of the province has been submitted by the Assam Tea Association to the Chief Commissioner. These suggestions are certain to receive the fullest consideration from him, and I do not propose at present to issue any instructions in the matter. I am not aware that any similar representations or suggestions have been recently made by the Bengal teaplanters, nor have I seen the report of the company meeting referred to, but I know that questions relating to the prevention of drunkenness among the tea-garden coolies in that province have been frequently before the local Government.

THE SUPPLY OF LOCOMOTIVES FOR INDIA.

Sir Joseph Lawrence asked the Secretary of State for India whether contracts had recently been let for the supply of locomotives and carriages required by the Bombay and Baroda and East India Railway Companies to a firm or firms in Hungary; and, if so, would he state the differences in the amounts of the tenders of the different firms, English and foreign; and whether the terms and conditions in the specifications were uniform in all particulars.

Lord George Hamilton: The hon. member is no doubt aware that the Indian Railway Boards in matters of this kind act as they think best for the interests of their undertaking, without direct reference to the Secretary of State. I expect to receive information on the subject of these contracts before long, but at present I am unable to give the facts for which the hon. member asks.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Mr. Caine asked whether it was true, as stated in the newspapers, that the Indian Budget would not be taken until the autumn sitting of the House.

Lord G. Hamilton: Yes. I propose to take the Indian Budget in the autumn, as I believe it would be the most convenient time. (Hear, hear)

THE DEFENCES OF ADEN.

Thursday July 17th.—Mr. WEIR asked the Secretary of State for India if he will state what sum has been expended on the defences of Aden since they were initiated in 1882.

Lord G. Hamilton: About £400,000.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a printed answer to Mr. Scott Montagu, who asked whether, in view of the fact that the expences of the recent entertainment at the India Office is to be paid for out of the funds of India, he is prepared to make a grant towards the expenses of the Coronation Durbar to be held at Delhi next January, says, "No."

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

MR. CAINE.—Director-General of Education (India).—To call attention to the appointment of a Junior Examiner to the Education Board of England and Wales of the office of Director-General of Education for India; and to move that, in the opinion of this House, the highest post in the Indian Educational Service ought to have been given to some distinguished member of that service.

SIR EDWARD SASSOON.—East India (Gold Currency).—That inquiry shall be instituted for investigating the working and development of the system of Gold Currency, with special reference to its effect upon the economic condition of her agricultural and manufacturing industries.

MR. WEIR.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that several of the leading shipowners in Liverpool and others who are engaged in the shipping trade with Calcutta state that owing to the mudbanks in the river they will be unable to maintain the trade with Calcutta unless the river is dredged; and will he consider the expediency of representing to the Calcutta Port Commissioners the necessity for dredging operations between Calcutta and Saugor.

MR. LABOUCHERE.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Auditor of the India Office was consulted as to the legality and propriety of charging India with the whole cost of the reception at the India Office on the 4th intant; and whether the question of the fair apportionment of this charge between the Indian and the Imperial Treasuries will be submitted for the arbitration of the Lord Chief Justice.

THE EARTH TURNS.

THOSE who are still not quite sure whether the earth turns round or not will be able in a few days to set their doubt at rest on this interesting point, says a Paris correspondent, that is, if their minds are open to scientific conviction. A paternal Republic will issue a general invitation to the world to see the earth turn at the Pantheon. It was in the same place that the astronomer Foucault in 1851 demonstrated by a very ingenious and conclusive experiment the movement of the earth upon its own axis. It is a renewal of this experiment that is about to be offered as a public entertainment. The new pendulum to be used for this purpose is a piano wire over 150 feet in length with a ball of lead at the end weighing about 60lbs. This pendulum is fixed under the dome and each of its oscillations last eight seconds At each return of the pendulum the ball will strike upon a low mound of very fine sand and penetrate the mass to the extent of two millimetres. Thus the plane of oscillation of this prodigious pendulum is apparently displaced before the spectator's eyes and in a contrary sense to that of the earth's rotatory motion. The floor move, and it is the sand that strikes the pendulum. As only a few persons can watch this experiment at the same time, those who are curious to observe it may have to use some patience. M. Camille Flammarion who has done so much to popularise astronomical science in France, has been entrusted with the superintendence of this revival of Foucault's demonstration.

THE GARRISON IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SCHEME OF DISTRIBUTION.

THE disposition of the troops in South Africa will be approximately as follows, says the Durban correspondent of the "Standard":—

Transvaal: Cavalry, five regiments; mounted infantry, nine battalions; infantry, twenty-six battalions; artillery, one brigade division.

Orange River Colony: Cavalry, two regiments; mounted infantry, three battalions; infantry, eight battalions; artillery, two batteries.

Cape Colony: Cavalry, two regiments; mounted infantry, six battalions; infantry, twelve battalions; artillery, three batteries.

Natal: Cavalry, one regiment; mounted infantry, one battalion; infantry, six battalions; artillery, one brigade division.

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY 10.

TWICE SENTENCED TO DEATH.

To be twice sentenced to death is an experience which can hardly have come to one men in a million; but the French soldier who has just been sentenced to death for the second time after having the first sentence commuted, is not the first man who has attained this unhappy distinction. There was, odd enough, a singularly similar case in France almost exactly a year ago. Among the pardons which President Loubet signed last July was the pardon of a soldier named Pirron, who had been sentenced to death for assaulting his superior officer in Tunis. Whether the pardon was unwelcome or not one does not know, but it had the remarkable effect of leading to another death sentence. Hardly had the clerk finished reading the document when the pardoned man, taking off the buckle of his belt, threw it at the presiding officer of the court-martial, and for this offence be was once again sentenced to death.

FREE THOUGH GUILTY.

The circumstances have been now almost exactly repeated in Madagascar, where a soldier whose capital sentence had been commuted to one of imprisonment struck his guard and was sentenced to be shot. A much more difficult case to deal with was that which came before Governor of West Virginia eighteen months ago. Two days before the date fixed for the execution, the Governor issued a respite for nine days, and before the nine days expired the judge who had sentenced the man died. The Governor, on having the matter submitted to him, resolved that as the judge had died and the time for re-sentence had passed, the prisoner could not be re-sentenced or re-tried. As the date of legal death had passed, said Governor Atkinson, the original sentence could not be carried out, and as the prisoner had not been sentenced to imprisonment he could not be detained. There was only one end to such official reasoning, and it was arrived at if one remembers rightly, by the setting free of a man concerning whose guilt nobody had any doubt.

WHEN JUSTICE SHUTS ITS EYES.

There are precedents, even for such an extaordinary course as that, and one need not search far for them in our own country. The privilege of the peerage was claimed at the last moment in a mysterious case which excited English society a few generations back, and the revelation of the identity of the prisoner led to an acquittal, although the jury had found a verdict of guilty and the judge was about to pass sentence. Lord Brampton must remember a similar miscarriage of justice which occurred before his eyes as he sat on the bench at Cardiff Assizes some years ago, and which the judge was powerless to avert. A man charged with highway robbery pleaded guilty, and it was not until after he had done so that it transpired that his friends had instructed counsel to defend him. The plea was thereupon allowed to be withdrawn, a course involving a grave question of morals at all times, but frequently allowed, and often insisted upon by judges in cases of murder.

A PRECEDENT TO AVOID.

In the Cardiff case the withdrawal of the plea had the extraordinary effect of setting the prisoner free after he had confessed his guilt. After hearing the evidence the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the feelings of Mr. Justice Hawkins were not to be misunderstood as he reminded the jury what they had done and told the governor of the gaol, who appealed for insttructions, to let the prisoner go. More recently still a case occurred, at the Worcester City Sessions, in which a prisoner was set free after confessing his crime. Charged with stealing eight pairs of trousers, the man pleaded guilty, but withdrew the plea under the advice of the Recorder. The evidence showed that the prisoner was helplessly intoxicated at the time of the theft, and on the strength of this fact the jury found him not guilty, and he was discharged.

A POINT IN MORALS.

The serious moral question arising out of such cases is not easily settled. There is much to be said, no doubt, for the attitude of the Judge who advises a prisoner not to tell the truth, and, indeed, to use simple language, insists on the prisoner denying the truth. Mr. Lecky, who ranks now among the "immortals," raised the point some years ago by asking: "How far is it right or permissible to press legal technicalities as opposed to substantial justice?" and, following up the point, the Professor went on. Probably most lawyers, if they are perfectly candid will agree that these things are in some measure inevitable in their profession, and that the real question is one of degree, and therefore not susceptible of positive definition. There is a kind of mind that grows so enamoured with the subtleties and technicalities of the law, that it delights in the unexpected and unintended results to which they may lead.

HOW A FORTUNE WAS LOST.

Nobody who has had much experience of the law will doubt that, but there is something remarkable and almost incredible in Mr. Lecky's statement that he has heard one English judge say of another that he had through this feeling a positive pleasure in injustice. A great lawyer, not in England, once confessed to Mr. Lecky that he derived considerable amusement from breaking the convictions of criminals because of technical flows. It is, after all, credible enough. Our own legal annals tell of a lady who was deprived of a fortune because a single word was accidentally omitted from a will, and of a swindler who escaped because a clerk wrote "Sheriff" for "Sheriffs." Nothing is quite impossible in the law, which is, not unoften, something worse than a hass.

THE LORDS OF MAN.

The Duke of Atholl, whose bereavement has brought him much sympathy, is the descendant of the last of the kings of the Isle of Man. For nearly a hundred years the House of Atholl ruled the kingdom of Man. It is true that the reign of the Atholl kings as sovereign lords of Man lasted but a generation, and that the Manx flag was hauled down at Castle Rushen in 1765 to make way for the Royal Standard as the symbol of the authority of George III.; but it is true also that the power of the Atholls remained, in deed if not in name, until a period within the memory of living men.

THE LOSS OF A KINGDOM.

Forty-six thousand pounds for a kingdom, £24,000 for Customs duties, and an annuity of £1,740 a year is not a mean possession, but the third Duke of Atholl entered into it with reluctance, and accepted the new regime only when it was made known to him that it had become a Government necessity. The Dukes retained their rights of appointing the bishop and many of the clergy, and were still recognised as "manorial lords," but the loss of a kingdom is not a misfortune which many men could face with equanimity, and the fourth Duke of Atholl, the first duke to succeed to a position in the island below that of ruler, began a determined fight with the King and the Government, with the result that in 1793 the Duke was appointed Governor with practically all the power of the sovereign lords.

HALF A MILLION FOR MAN.

It seemed at one time as if the Duke would reclaim the island for his house, and so no doubt he would have done had he been able to live at peace with the Manx people. Instead, he quarrelled constantly with the Parliament and the people, "packing" public offices with Scotsmen, and levying tithes on turnips, and generally setting himself against the truest interests of the island. The rule of the British Government had been anything but popular, but it was preferable, at any rate, to the iron rod of the man who told the House of Keys that it no more represented the people of Man than it represented the people of Peru, and the day came when the British Government resolved to buy the islands outright. The Duke had a genius for finance. He had grown rich at the expense of the island, and had persuaded the Government that the price it had paid his father for the sovereignty was inadequate enough to justify an additional grant of £3,000 a year to himself. He left the island, too, with a fortune of £417,000—the price the Government paid him for his remaining rights. That was in 1829, and though the poet sang—

All the babes unborn will rue the day,
That the Isle of Man was sold away,

the transaction has proved beneficial for the island, and nobody—save possibly his Grace of Atholl—would wish to undo it to-day.

IT is pointed out that the offer by the Bank of England of £1,000 reward for the discovery and conviction of a gang of forgers is without precedent for the last forty years. In 1862 the offer of a similar sum led to the apprehension of persons who had stolen Bank-note paper from the mills and had then conspired with a gang of Birmingham forgers to manufacture Bank of England notes. The gang were caught in the act of printing the notes, the stolen paper was recovered, and several plates were seized. No organised conspiracy of this nature against the Bank has been discovered since then.

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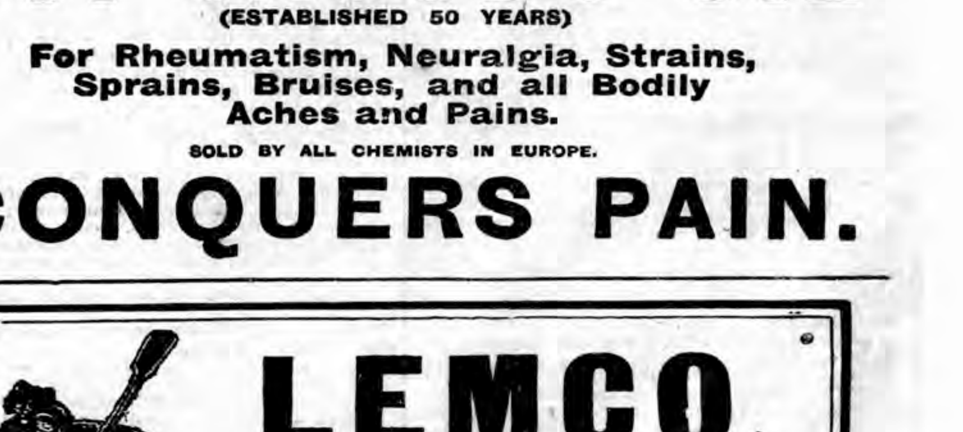

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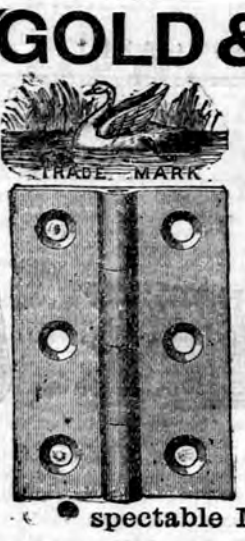

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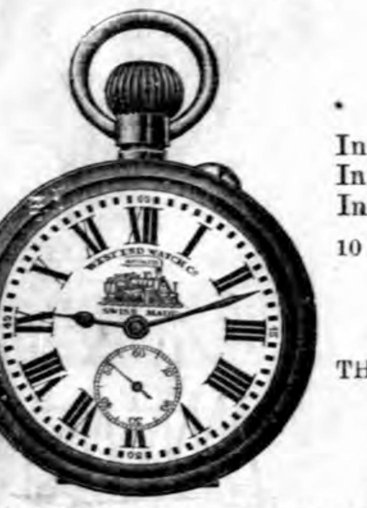

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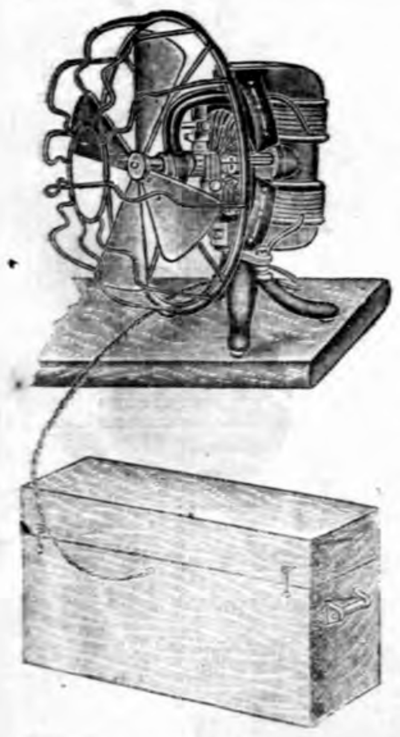

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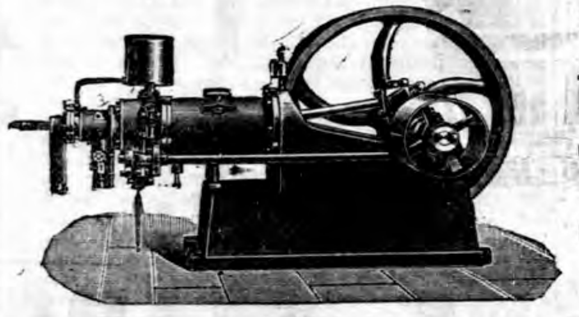

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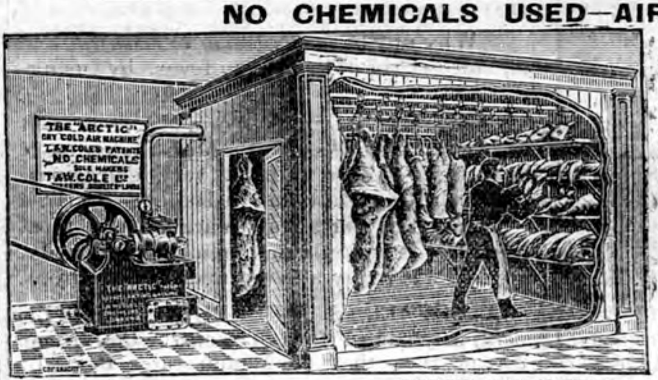
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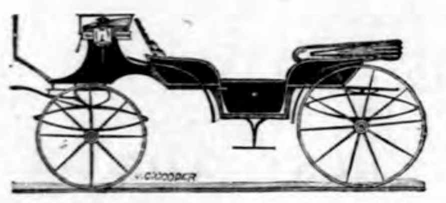

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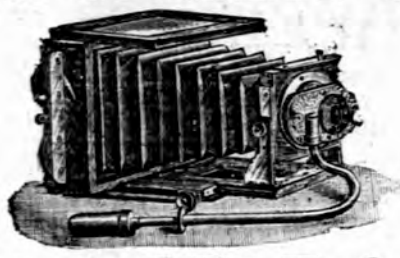

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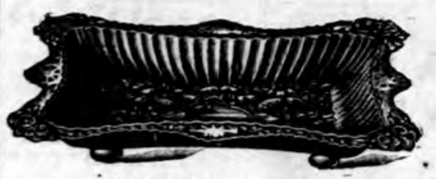
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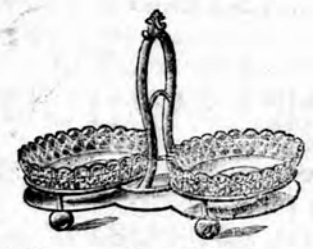
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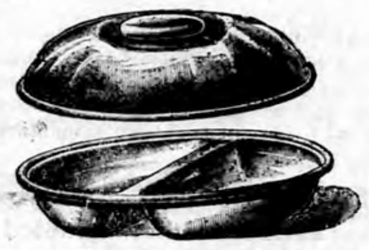
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1 " " 29
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